

Returns a Day After His Arrival

India's Envoy in Pakistan Briefly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—India's new High Commissioner to Pakistan Jai Kumar Atal flew back to New Delhi today for consultations within 24 hours of presenting his credentials to President Mohammed Yahya Khan.

He is certain to report on the present mood in Pakistan toward the tension with India over the East Pakistan crisis and the series of border incidents, but no official reason has been given for his trip so soon after assuming his appointment.

No fewer than five incidents of firing across the border have been reported within the past 48 hours—in Kashmir, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam. The incidents appeared to be less serious than others that have occurred recently and in no way comparable with fighting on the East Pakistan border at the end of last month, full details of which are only now being disclosed.

Reuters correspondent Ram Suresh reported today from Kasmir, 75 miles north of Ag-

ra, that high-ranking Indian border officials put casualties in an eight-day battle there nearly three weeks ago at 75 Indian soldiers and at least 450 Pakistani troops killed.

The battle followed an Indian foray across the border to silence guns a mile inside East Pakistan that had been shelling Indian territory for 11 days.

The Defense Ministry announced at the time that Indian forces had "taken some action" to stop the shelling, but refused to say whether they had crossed the border.

Kasmir is now an abandoned town surrounded by lush green rice fields pock-marked by craters and other signs of shell fire.

Sign of a Thaw

The only sign of thaw in chilly Indo-Pakistani relations has come with the lifting of restrictions on the movement of the staff of diplomatic missions, which was halted last April after the East Pakistan flare-up and the defection to the "Bangladesh" secessionist movement of many of the staff of Pakistan's mission in Calcutta.

Diplomats and other staff of each country's mission began returning home today as the visa restrictions were lifted.

A debate in the Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament) on a motion demanding action to insure the return home of East Pakistan refugees "in safety and honor" within three months ended inconclusively today.

No Deadline on Refugees

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi—who is 54 today—told a press conference in Bhubaneswar during a tour of parts of Orissa devastated by a recent cyclone that the government had set no deadline for the return of the refugees.

Speaking of the refugee crisis in a radio broadcast last night, President V.V. Giri said India is reaching the end of its patience and resources.

He accused Pakistan of adopting a war posture and warned: "We are fully prepared to meet any threat to our integrity."

Pakistan Report

Dacca, East Pakistan, Nov. 19 (AP).—Pakistani forces repulsed at least four Indian Army thrusts along the Jumpy East Pakistan border yesterday, killing 21 Indian soldiers and wounding more than 50, a military source said last night.

He said two Pakistani soldiers were killed and five wounded in the clashes.

The army source reported that 450 Indian troops, backed by artillery, struck in the Chittagong hill tract across the border from the Indian state of Tripura. Twelve Indians were reported killed in that attack.

Other Fighting

Other attacks were reported in the Noakhali and Sylhet districts.

Meanwhile, military authorities in East Pakistan ordered trenches dug by all house owners and government departments "without delay" in case of air raids.

Hundreds of trenches have already been dug in and around Dacca, but the authorities stressed this must be intensified in view of the "present situation."

Practice blackouts have been held in the last few weeks.



BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO—Bike riding can be fun but not always for the bike, especially if it has 330 pounds to carry around, as in this case. Leo Ross (left), a 470-pound San Francisco restaurant owner, and his 360-pound bartender, Davey Rosenberg, decided to do something about their weight and a little exercise was definitely in order. The two of them just might make it; as for the bike...

UN Informed That Fighting Imperils Aid to E. Pakistan

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (NYT).—The head of the UN relief operation in East Pakistan warned yesterday that active opposition from "any quarter" would compel the aid program to cease.

The warning by Assistant Secretary-General Paul Marc Henry is known to reflect rising fears here that the humanitarian activity run by 85 UN officials is jeopardized by stepped-up military activities by the West Pakistani Army and by the guerrilla forces of East Pakistan. A relief ship flying the UN flag was blown up in Chittagong harbor, and there have been attacks on supply trucks.

The underlying theme of the relief chief's remarks in the General Assembly's Social Committee was that the collapse of the world body's relief program would be calamitous for all political factions.

Refugee Solution

Earlier, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, insisted that voluntary repatriation of the East Pakistani refugees who have fled across the border into India offers the only "viable and lasting solution" in the present crisis.

Mr. Sadruddin, attempting to steer a neutral course, remarked that the Indian government says

8,744,404 refugees now are on Indian soil, while Pakistan says there are 2,002,633.

However, he also quoted the estimate of World Bank authorities that there will be nine million in refugee camps by the end of the year.

He also emphasized that the relief needs of the refugees will come to \$700 million in the year ending March, 1972, and that only \$247,600,000 in foreign help has been contributed or pledged.

The high commissioner, whose office has become the focal point of all aid to refugees funneled through the United Nations, gave a pessimistic outlook on the situation.

"The suffering is not over, but continuing," he said. "The gap between needs and resources, which has consistently been adverse, threatens catastrophically to become a chasm."

Israel Urges More U.S. Jets

(Continued from Page 1)

has to be tempted to reopen the Suez Canal," she said.

Mrs. Meir said that while taking Egypt's threats of renewed conflict seriously, Israel did not want war.

"I have no doubt that should they attack us, it will end up like in 1967. We don't want it. We are most sensitive to the price we are paying for victory."

"President Sadat has said he is willing to lose a million soldiers. I am not willing to sacrifice even a soldier's finger if there is no need for it," she said.

Threat to U.S. Fleet

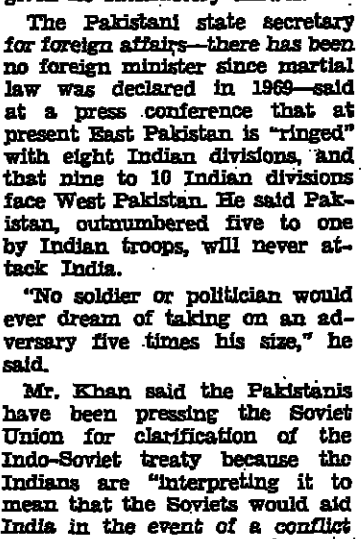
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A new group of Soviet Tu-16 Badger bombers which have been observed in Egypt are equipped with air-to-surface missiles that could be used against shipping, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources here said the missiles, which have a cruise range of about 120 miles, would presumably be a threat primarily to the U.S. Sixth Fleet, in the Mediterranean.

The State Department yesterday disclosed that several Tu-16 bombers, configured as reconnaissance aircraft, had appeared among the Soviet air forces in Egypt after Nov. 1.

Yahya Asks Where Russians Would Stand in Case of War

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Sultan Mohammed Khan, Pakistan's top-ranking diplomat, said today that his country has been seeking clarification from the Soviet Union on how Moscow would interpret the Indo-Russian security treaty in the event of a full-scale war between Pakistan and India. Mr. Khan, who is visiting



Sultan Mohammed Khan

Western capitals to explain the Pakistani version of the conflict, said that so far Moscow has given no satisfactory answer.

The Pakistani state secretary for foreign affairs—there has been no foreign minister since martial law was declared in 1969—said at a press conference that at present East Pakistan is "ringed" with eight Indian divisions, and that nine to 10 Indian divisions face West Pakistan. He said Pakistan, outnumbered five to one by Indian troops, will never attack India.

"No soldier or politician would ever dream of taking on an adversary five times his size," he said.

Mr. Khan said the Pakistanis have been pressing the Soviet Union for clarification of the Indo-Soviet treaty because the Indians are "interpreting it to mean that the Soviets would aid India in the event of a conflict with Pakistan."

Talk at Persepolis

Mr. Khan, who came here from Washington and Ottawa and is making many of the same stops Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made two weeks ago, said that Pakistani President Yahya Khan talked with Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny in Persepolis last month and that Mr. Podgorny promised that the Indo-Soviet treaty was "not directed against Pakistan."

He said Mr. Podgorny told the Pakistani president that the Soviet Union does not support Bangladesh and the breakup of Pakistan.

"But," said Mr. Khan, "we are concerned with the interpretation India puts on the treaty. The Indians would involve the Soviet Union, and that would neutralize China."

The Pakistani diplomat, who is a former ambassador to both Peking and Moscow, said Pakistan's relationship with China is "marked by deep understanding." He said relations are so cordial that the two countries "didn't need any pact" similar to the Indo-Soviet pact.

Fate of Mujibur

Mr. Khan was asked by a Times of India reporter if a solution for East Pakistan could involve the liberation of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the outlawed Awami League, who is now being tried in prison in West Pakistan. Mr. Khan, who said that Sheikh Mujibur is being defended by Pakistan's best lawyers, said an answer to the question "would not be useful."

Mr. Khan said he found "understanding" in Washington but received no advice. "The internal situation of Pakistan is a Pakistani affair," he said. "It is not for others to advise us."

He said that in any case West Pakistan plans to accord the East "maximum autonomy" under the constitution to be presented next month. It is known, however, that this is not to include financial autonomy, which the Awami League had favored.

Mr. Khan acknowledged that the nearly 10 million East Pakistani refugees in India represent a "heavy burden" on India, but said that India is using the refugees as a "weapon" to achieve Indian political ends, that is, the breakup of Pakistan.

Caught at Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A man trying to flee from East to West Berlin was captured last night by East German border guards as he ran toward the wall, West Berlin police said today.

The man, identified as Harry's New York Bar, was caught by East German border guards as he ran toward the wall, West Berlin police said today.

Harry's New York Bar, 6 Rue Daumesnil, Paris 12, is a well-known Parisian bar.

Drug Case: French Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

days of the Free French, he left the navy in 1947 only to return to serve as an army colonel during the Algerian war. He was a co-founder of one of the Gaullist leftist movements and served the government in Africa before becoming ambassador.

Being a so-called "leftist Gaullist," however, he developed an anti-American reputation which would indicate he has little sympathy for the SDECE reforms of Mr. de Menthon.

Col. Barberot, 56, has no official relationship with SDECE. However, he was Delouette's employer in the Bureau for Agricultural Development, for which Col. Barberot is still the titular head and for which Delouette worked as an agricultural specialist.

Moreover, Col. Barberot, as a former military man working in such sensitive areas as Africa and Latin America, would be well-placed to follow SDECE activities. He came to know Delouette well, he said today, and eventually fired him, not for his SDECE activities but because he was "an impulsive man; who worked in spurts, and then lost interest."

When asked by an RTL reporter why Delouette would have named Mr. Fournier, alias Ferrer, in particular, he gave no answer. But he said that Delouette certainly knew he would be a long jail sentence if convicted in the United States and would have named somebody in order to get the immunity he now has been promised by New Jersey U.S. attorney Herbert J. Stern.

As to why SDECE would use Delouette, Col. Barberot said that Delouette "had a dark past." Le Monde said it could be the case of one of the purge victims settling a score with a survivor.

In any case, and despite his reputation as not particularly pro-American, Col. Barberot's conclusion was that, contrary to what some French newspapers have been printing, it was not the U.S. secret services that were out to embarrass France, but former French officials. "The Americans are certainly having a good laugh," he said.

Judge Roussel, the investigating judge who has asked Col. Barberot's statement, will now have to consider whether more evidence has been sent to Mr. Stern's allegation that Delouette is simply a small fry in the affair and that higher-ups are involved. Delouette also has fingered a certain Harold MacNab, who works for the French consul general in New York.

The French have so far shown that they are not at all inclined to accept Delouette's accusations, and this new information from Col. Barberot, which implies that a whole band of disgruntled former French agents may have been involved, certainly does little to pinpoint the responsibility.

The South Vietnamese Communists in Saigon said a company of militiamen, backed by U.S. helicopter gunships, and planes, killed 145 Communists early yesterday in the jungles of the Central Highlands, 290 miles northeast of Saigon. No allied losses were reported.

However, military sources in the Central Highlands said today they had no reports on such a battle.

In the fighting around Phnom Penh, Cambodian Communist spokesman Capt. Chang Song said the area was "quiet today," that the troops had fought to a standstill. Field reports said the Cambodian troops were bringing out the bodies of their comrades killed earlier.

Hanoi radio said today that South Vietnamese leaders are "planning to plunge recklessly into new military adventures in Cambodia in order to save the Phnom Penh puppet government from collapse."

And from Peking, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in a broadcast that he was convinced that Communist forces would "succeed in isolating still further the last den of these traitors and their U.S. masters in Phnom Penh, by continuing to cut all communications lines and controlling them permanently."

In Saigon, the U.S. Command said American F-4 Phantom jets struck inside North Vietnam today for the eighth time in 11 days. The fighter-bombers attacked an anti-aircraft battery 80 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone after the North Vietnamese fired on an unarmed photo reconnaissance plane.

Consumer prices rose this week, largely because of speculation and hoarding, after Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc announced Monday that the plaster would be revalued downward 45 to 55 percent, along with other drastic economic reforms.

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it was imposing price controls to curb the inflation that followed devaluation of the Vietnamese piaster.

It also announced it would start enforcing strictly a seldom-used 1955 law that provides for penalties ranging from 10 years in jail to death on conviction of spreading rumors harmful to the national economy or seeking to increase the cost of living, a government spokesman said.

The death penalty would be applied only in extreme cases of hoarding for profit or causing very harmful rumors such as imminent currency devaluation, the spokesman reported.

Consumer prices rose this week, largely because of speculation and hoarding, after Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc announced Monday that the plaster would be revalued downward 45 to 55 percent, along with other drastic economic reforms.

Nixon Expounds Wage Policy To Hostile AFL-CIO Session

(Continued from Page 1)

ed not to appear before this convention. In contrast to Mr. Meany's scathing attack on him yesterday, the President was more subtle today. He said, for example, that he and previous Presidents had enjoyed the untiring support of organized labor when it came to national defense, especially decisions involving Indochina.

Mr. Nixon detailed labor support of his May, 1970, incursion into Cambodia, which he said was damned by a majority of business, intellectual and media leaders. "I want all of you to know that in that crisis decision you have been proven to be right."

But one of his listeners, a state AFL-CIO president, smiled as the President stressed the patriotism of labor leaders on defense issues. "He's giggling George," said the official. "He's fully aware that our anti-war people are getting stronger and becoming an increasing nuisance to Meany."

And the President referred more than once to the 80 million workers in the nation, and the erosion of their spending power because of inflation. There are fewer than 30 million workers who belong to any labor union, and only about 14 million belonging to unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO. This statistic drew some low-level grumbling among the delegates, nearly all of whom are professional union officials and not rank-and-file workers.

After his speech, Mr. Nixon unexpectedly decided to return to Washington immediately. He had spent the night at his Key Biscayne, Fla., home and had planned to stay there for the weekend.

Shocked, Newsweek says. Some reporters felt that the President was shocked and perhaps angered by the action of Mr. Meany in giving the AFL-CIO. This statistic drew some low-level grumbling among the delegates, nearly all of whom are professional union officials and not rank-and-file workers.

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member Pay Board "only as a reasonable hope of securing recognition of the right of contracts and as justice for working people."

"Until those objectives are met, labor cannot head off actions that encourage competition in their administration," said the resolution.

Mr. Meany's associate directed chiefly at a decision that bars the payment of wage increases when Phase 1 of the economic program, which set a 30-day wage-price ceiling into effect on Aug. 1.

Administration sources in Washington said yesterday the President would stay on the guidelines set board.

U.S. Pay U Eases Stan For Cool P

(Continued from Page 1)

More than 40,000 miners off the job yesterday as a West Virginia and four other states await Pay Board's ruling.

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Head of University Kidnapped in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19 (AP).—The rector of the State University of Guerrero, a wealthy Mexican industrialist, was kidnapped today on the highway to Acapulco, state government officials reported.

Jaime Castrejón Díaz and his chauffeur, Angel Travesse, were abducted by a group of men near the silver mining town of Taxco and led away into the mountains. The rector's wife and three children, in the car with him, were released unharmed.

Obscenity Strike

MILAN, Nov. 19 (AP).—Italian newsmen will be shut Monday afternoon by a strike of vendors protesting the arrest of some colleagues on charges of selling obscene publications. Fourteen book-stall keepers were arrested in Genoa, and nine in Florence.

WEATHER

ANKARA	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
ATHENS	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
BAGDAD	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
BELGRADE	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
BERLIN	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
BOMBAY	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
BUDAPEST	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
CAIRO	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
CARACAS	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
COPENHAGEN	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
COSTA DEL SOL	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
DUBLIN	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
EDINBURGH	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
FLORENCE	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
FRANKFURT	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
GENEVA	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
HAVANA	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
ISTANBUL	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
LAS PALMAS	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
LEON	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73																											

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Down
Five Points in a Month

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Nixon's popularity has fallen five points from 55 to 50 percent in the latest survey, completed in mid-November, was taken during the first days of the implementation of Nixon's Phase 2 policies and after the defeat in the United Nations of the United States' two-China policy.

President Nixon's current rating closely matches his overall average of 50 percent, which is based upon 12 surveys since the beginning of the current year.

A total of 1,562 adults, 18 and older, were interviewed in person to obtain the results of the latest survey, which was conducted in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation during the period Oct. 29-Nov. 1.

This is the question which has been asked about the incumbent President since the Roosevelt years:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way (name of incumbent) is handling his job as President?

Since Start of 1971

	Ap- prove	Dis- approve	No Opin.
LATEST	50	47	3
Oct. 8-11	55	43	2
Aug. 27-30	55	43	2
Aug. 20-23	51	47	2
June 25-28	48	50	2
June 4-7	48	50	2
May 14-16	50	48	2
April 23-25	50	48	2
April 3-5	49	49	2
March 12-14	50	47	3
Feb. 19-21	51	46	3
Jan. 9-10	56	41	3

West Lowest

The lowest rating given President Nixon, 41 percent, is recorded in the Far West.

Approximately six in ten among persons with a college background currently approve of the President's performance in office.

Older voters are more inclined to express approval than are younger voters.

Union members are less impressed with Mr. Nixon's handling of his job than is the rest of the public.

The following table shows popularity ratings by key population groups:

	Ap- prove	Dis- approve	No Opin.
NATIONAL	50	47	3
Men	49	48	3
Women	51	45	4
East	50	47	3
Midwest	50	47	3
South	53	45	2
West	41	58	1
College	59	39	2
High school	48	50	2
Grade school	41	58	1
Under 30 yrs.	46	52	2
30-49 yrs.	51	47	2
50 yrs. & ov.	49	47	4
Union	47	50	3
Household	48	47	5
Non-Union	52	44	4

Agnew in Talk

On McCloskey, Benedict Arnold

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 19 (AP)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew suggested yesterday that Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, the California Republican challenging President Nixon's re-nomination, is a fan of Benedict Arnold the Revolutionary War traitor.

Mr. Agnew jokingly told Republican governors that Mr. McCloskey is so desperate for campaign funds he is selling his personal art collection.

"And yesterday he sold his favorite painting, Benedict Arnold Crossing the Delaware," Mr. Agnew said.

Mr. McCloskey's office in Washington responded in a statement: "To equate Congressman McCloskey, holder of the Navy Cross, Silver Star and Purple Heart, with treason appears to be in somewhat less than good taste."

The congressman had hoped his challenge to President Nixon could be debated on the issues, rather than to descend to the level of personal vilification.

Ohio Court Videotapes Trial

Before Putting It Up to Jury

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Nov. 19 (AP)—The jury box sat empty for two weeks as testimony was presented and evidence introduced in the personal injury suit of Arthur McCall vs. Mrs. Mary Ann Clemens.

Yesterday, the jurors showed up and sat down before two television screens to decide the case.

What went on in the courtroom for two weeks had been videotaped and was played back for the jury on the screens.

On hand at Erie County Common Pleas Court to witness the experiment, said to be the first of its kind in Ohio, were James Young, executive director of the Ohio Legal Institute, and Alan Whaling, executive director of the Ohio Judicial Conference.

Common Pleas Court Judge James McCrystal had gained authorization for the juryless trial from both the Ohio Judicial Conference and Ohio Supreme Court Chief Justice C. William O'Neill.

The jurors were impressed that they "only heard what they were supposed to hear," the judge said.

"Some of them mentioned that in the courtroom scenes they had seen on television at home they would always hear the judge tell the jury to disregard certain testimony," the judge said.

That was not necessary with the television trial, Judge McCrystal said the television "kept running without delay, one witness following another in rapid succession."

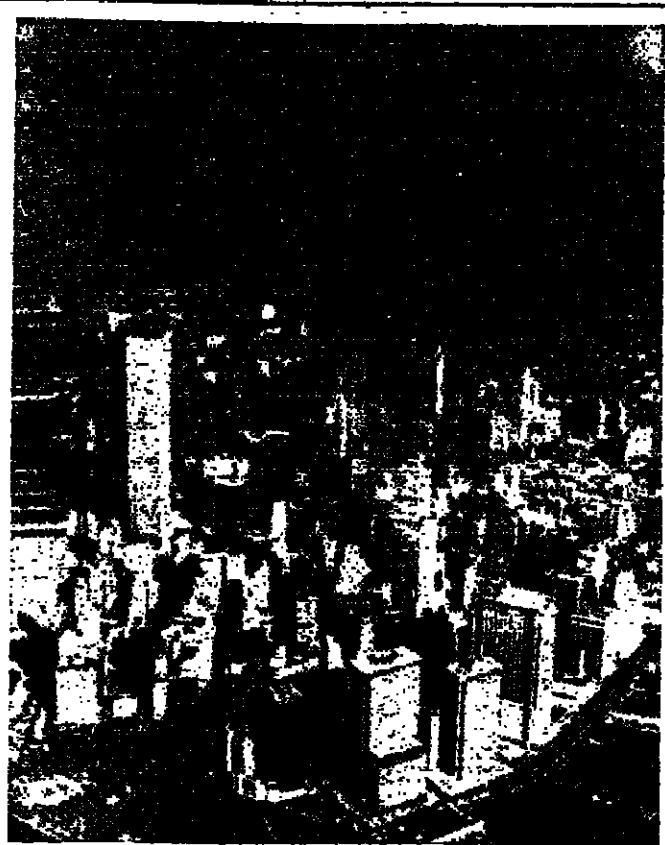
The judge, who advocated the system in an article in the Ohio Bar Association Journal last May, contends the method will speed up trials and save courtroom space in addition to money.

The jury was empaneled to set the amount of damages in the injury. It awarded Mr. McCall \$9,600 for the injuries he received in an automobile accident.

Mrs. Clemens, the driver of a car that went out of control, injuring Mr. McCall and killing his wife, had admitted liability. Damages in the death of Mrs. McCall had been handled in a separate suit.

Judge McCrystal called the TV trial a "success beyond my expectation" but added that "a lot of work is needed to perfect it."

He said the attorneys for both sides, who had agreed to the use of television tape, also appeared pleased with the conduct of the trial.



NEW YORK'S FOULEST—Manhattan Island presented this strange contrast on Thursday last, with bright, clear skies over the Battery at the southern tip of the island, and dark, foul smog enshrouding the entire northern end, extending up to Westchester.

Military Racism Said to Push
Black GIs Toward Violence

By Thomas A. Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The founder of a federation of groups of militant black U.S. soldiers in West Germany said yesterday that organized black and white servicemen had moved from a "position of conciliation to revolutionary defensive and violent stands" because of continued racism in the armed services.

Samuel Berry, a former sergeant at the Patton barracks in Heidelberg, West Germany, was the final witness in a three-day hearing on "Racism in the Military" conducted by the congressional Black Caucus.

Now a political science student at Bowie State College in Maryland, Mr. Berry said at the hearing that "the level of intensity and potential for violence" had heightened in recent years and that groups of black and white soldiers "are poised and ready to raise the level of the struggle to a defensive, violent stand."

He said this was the result of "frustrations" over attempts to end racism and the groups' feelings that "military officials will only act favorably if we act as a group in an unfavorable manner."

In Signal Battalion

While in a signal battalion attached to Seventh Army headquarters in Germany, Mr. Berry founded the Unaffiliated Black Soldier, the first of a succession of groups that protested discrimination in promotions, assignments and housing and recreational facilities.

A mass rally on July 4, 1970, brought nearly 1,000 soldiers, mostly blacks, to the Heidelberg University campus. Radical white groups of sympathizers have since been formed and a number of underground Army newspapers—some published with the help of radical German student groups—have flourished.

Mr. Berry, who said that he had kept in close contact with these groups since his discharge a year ago, asserted that there were 20 black organizations in 10 German cities allied with "all segments of progressive-thinking people."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D., Cal., who chaired the hearings with Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., listed 10 recommendations made during the hearings that the causes of black congressmen would seek to carry out.

These included pursuing legislation that would give federal courts jurisdiction over suspected military offenders, and a campaign for more black officers to serve in command positions.

The causes members promised also to seek a re-evaluation of

promotion policies and of U.S. foreign policies concerning governments that allow discrimination against blacks.

Mr. Dellums also said the caucus would try to involve black social and political action groups in military race relations training.

He added that caucus members planned an immediate meeting with Pentagon officials on charges that they have been the objects of reprisals because they cooperated with the caucus hearings, either in Washington or at a number of bases around the country.

Witnesses yesterday included Maj. Washington C. Hill, an Army doctor stationed in Frankfurt, and his wife Rita, an Army nurse.

Maj. Hill complained that recent regulations aimed at ending housing discrimination against black soldiers by German landlords had not been effective because they were too easy to circumvent.

Pollution Abates, Alabama Plants Allowed to Open

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19 (AP)—Because of improved atmospheric conditions, a federal judge today canceled his order that shut 23 major Birmingham-area industries during an air pollution crisis.

District Court Judge Sam Pointer Jr. acted on a motion from the U.S. attorney's office, which said a three-day pollution emergency apparently had ended.

Lawyers for the industries said the action had been unprecedented and the industries should be paid damages by the government.

New Doctor for Heavy Smoker

ELLSMERE PORT, England, Nov. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Bridget Whiffen, the 45-year-old housewife who lost her doctor because she smoked, has found a new family physician.

Mrs. Whiffen, a chronic bronchitis sufferer who cherished 15 cigarettes a day more than she did advice from Dr. Arthur O'Neil, has been accepted as a patient by Dr. John Ashley, who says he enjoys an occasional cigarette himself.

Dr. O'Neil wanted Mrs. Whiffen to stop smoking. When she refused, he refused to treat her.

Dr. Ashley said he "quite understood" the reasoning of Dr. O'Neil, but he looked at it this way: "I would never refuse to take a patient because he smoked. If I did that kind of thing I would have no patients at all. One must remember that people are human beings. You cannot refuse to treat them because they are not perfect."

Four Arson Incidents At U. of Oklahoma

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 19 (AP)—The University of Oklahoma was hit by four fires and vandalism on Wednesday and yesterday, leaving six persons injured, none seriously. Damage was estimated at \$200,000.

The campus has been troubled by racial tension in recent weeks, but university president Paul F. Sharp warned against assuming that was the cause of the destruction.

Officials blamed the four blazes on arson, and said they discovered incendiary devices on two other buildings.

Election Tax
Delays Huge
Revenue BillDemocrats Stalling,
Republicans Angry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Senate Democrats said today they would delay President Nixon's multibillion tax-cut bill until the Republicans permitted a vote on an amendment to finance the 1972 presidential election campaigns through tax dollars.

"Outrageous," said the Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, Pa. He also called it "scandalous and indefensible."

The Republicans blocked a final vote with amendment after amendment today after the Democrats unified yesterday to preserve the amendment in a 49-46 vote.

At issue is the Democrats' plan to permit taxpayers to check a box on their tax forms next year to earmark \$1 of their taxes to finance the presidential campaigns.

Tax experts estimated at least \$47 million would be raised—enough to give the Democratic party, which is \$9.3 million in debt, and the Republicans a campaign fund of \$20.4 million each.

Millions for Wallace

George Wallace would get \$6.3 million if he ran in 1972 and new parties would be reimbursed proportionate to their vote if they drew at least 5 percent of the total vote.

The plan does not require a candidate to accept public financing, but the Democratic candidate would probably seize the chance in view of his party's finances. Once a candidate accepts the public money, he is restricted from spending more than the \$20.4 million.

The Democratic strategy was to attach the plan to Mr. Nixon's bill to cut business and individual taxes by \$15.5 billion over the next three years. The Senate has voted \$11 billion in additional tax cuts, most of them offering relief to individuals.

The Democrats consider the bill "veto-proof" because Mr. Nixon is believed to need it to restore the economy's vitality and to bolster his prospects for reelection.

Mitchell Describes U.S. Prisons
As 'Close to a National Shame'

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Attorney General John Mitchell today described U.S. prisons as "close to a national shame" which no civilized society should tolerate.

"It does little good to train and equip our police forces if our prisons are turning out criminals faster than they can be rounded up," he said.

The administration was working to improve prisons, he added.

"Certainly we need firm law enforcement, but there's more to reducing crime than making arrests. Until we bring our corrections systems into the 20th century, all other efforts will be frustrated."

He spoke to a "Law Enforcement Appreciation Day" gathering here. It was Mr. Mitchell's strongest statement to date on prison reform, a subject about which in the past he has made only passing comment.

Justice Blackmun Sells Stock,
Re-enters Ford, Power Cases

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun has sold stocks that he had caused him to disqualify himself from three pending Supreme Court cases because of potential conflicts of interest.

Accordingly, he has re-entered the cases, strengthening the conservative wing of the court in forthcoming business-regulation decisions.

It was disclosed yesterday that Justice Blackmun has sold his shares in the Ford Motor Co. and the Florida Power and Light Co., and has re-entered the three cases he had dropped out of on ethical grounds.

There had been criticism in newspaper editorials and from officials of the companies involved after it was disclosed last summer that three of the court's more conservative justices—Justices Blackmun, John M. Harlan, who has since retired, and Potter Stewart had dropped out of several business-regulation cases because the justices owned shares in the corporations before the court.

Because none of the Supreme Court's liberal members owned stocks that required them to step aside, it was thought the conservative trend in the Supreme Court's decisions might be blunted in cases affecting business.

But yesterday, when the court heard arguments in the Justice

Department's effort to make the Ford Co. sell its Autolite spark-plug division, Justice Blackmun remained behind the bench. Ford is also involved in another Supreme Court case based on pollution charges against major automobile manufacturers.

Monday the first indication of Justice Blackmun's stock sales came when he remained behind the bench during the arguments in the Florida Light and Power Co. case.

Yesterday, after reporters noticed that he also took part in the Ford case, a Justice Department source disclosed that several weeks ago the clerk of the Supreme Court, E. Robert Seaver, told the Solicitor General's Office that Justice Blackmun had sold his Ford stock and would participate in the Autolite case.

The anti-pollution case has not yet been argued, but it is understood that Justice Blackmun will take part in it also.

David Kennedy in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Nixon's roving ambassador for international economic affairs, David Kennedy, flew into Madrid from Washington today on the first leg of a two-week tour of Europe. He will remain here until Monday, then fly on to Rome, Geneva, Paris, Brussels, Bonn and Frankfurt.

Nixon Seeks
Democratic Party
Nominations in '72

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Henry M. Jackson, a self-styled underdog, announced yesterday for the Democratic nomination today.

69-year-old senator from Washington State said President was not trusted and suggested that the other Democratic candidates were too extreme for voters.

and-a-half million work-out of jobs, one-fourth of S. industrial capacity is in and trade and budget are going up every month, Jackson said, placing the 7 as the top issue of the election year.

Jackson's announcement was long expected. He has traveled three and four weeks for the last nine months visiting 126 cities in 32 states.

Jackson is the third Democrat running for his nomination. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Rep. Mayaguez Sam Yorty of Maryland.

Millionaires
Away From
Lobbying Plan

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—To organize 60 million into a lobbying group, group government and reforms has apparently largely because of their to publicity, it was yesterday.

Samuels, organizer of the group, said he had conceded in an interview a lot of money people ally upset over news about a recent luncheon the group was formed.

Samuels and several "fat" to are close to him saw the group as a first step in support such proposals of the congressional system, democratization of parties, modernization of state and local government structures and strict limits on campaign spending.

turning issues raised at the group apparently cooled in light of the next morning's newspapers.

Samuels said that several of the group's also became the millionaires' plans.

Find a Bargain

BERLIN, West Germany, (UPI)—A local chain of a scrubwoman after established that she the price tags on goods led to buy the next morning cleaning the store after time.

Child's
Play.

That's an exaggeration, of course. For this is a most professional camera (as John Stewart, who took the picture, will tell you). But amateurs dote on the Pentax, too. They like the "feel" of it. They like the ease of it.

They like the pictures it takes. So much so, they've made Asahi Pentax the world's best-selling fine camera. Some child's play!

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Nixon vs. Congress on Vietnam

President Nixon has set himself against a majority in Congress and the nation with his curt rejection of a congressional declaration that it is "the policy of the United States" to withdraw all of its military forces from Indochina at the earliest practicable date... subject to the release of all American prisoners of war.

The President may be constitutionally correct in choosing to ignore what is essentially a nonbinding amendment to the military procurement authorization bill. But he has made a grievous political error in slapping down a responsible congressional offer to share with him the heavy burden of extricating this nation from a costly and still perilous blunder by the best available means. By defying the will of Congress thus moderately expressed, Mr. Nixon invites more drastic measures to curb a presidential policy that points toward new American disasters in Southeast Asia.

That policy as defined by the President and his aides in recent days repeats mistakes of the past. While spurning opportunities for a negotiated settlement in Paris, the administration indicates an intention to pursue the illusion of military victory in Indochina

through continuing unqualified support for the present Saigon regime. This support will include, according to the President's recent statement, not only vast sums of money and material, but a "residual force" of American ground troops and massive American air power for an indefinite period.

The Nixon policy condemns American prisoners of war to interminable internment, it places the slowly dwindling "residual force" in increasing peril of being overwhelmed by a still powerful enemy. It subjects the long-suffering peoples of Indochina to continuing terror and bloodshed, including the tragic civilian casualties which are the inescapable consequence of the wholesale use of air power.

The fresh dangers into which the Nixon policy is leading the nation is dramatically demonstrated by the current battle in Cambodia, where American helicopter gunships are engaged in close support of beleaguered Cambodian forces fighting only ten miles from their capital at Phnom Penh. This new direct American involvement in a widened conflict is only a portent of things to come if the President persists on his present course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Kremlin Psychiatry

An interesting psychiatric diagnosis is in the news these days: Incipient schizophrenia accompanied by paranoid delusions of reforming society. One can well imagine a psychiatrist working for the secret police of Czar Nicholas II pronouncing this verdict on Lenin, or a psychiatric henchman of Stalin declaring a similar judgment on Khrushchev had the latter ever had the temerity to reveal his inmost thoughts before Stalin's death.

Just such a "diagnosis," given by a KGB "psychiatrist," did—as a matter of fact—provide the excuse for putting Soviet biologist Zhores A. Medvedev into a mental hospital last year after Professor Medvedev had gained world renown for his political dissent. More recently, Vladimir Bukovsky, a philologist, has come forward with evidence of subjection to similarly outrageous treatment.

The misuse of psychiatric personnel and institutions to incarcerate political heretics has a long history in Russia. It is one of the instruments open to a totalitarian regime

with a medical system in which the loyalty of physicians belongs primarily to their governmental employer rather than to their patients.

Mr. Medvedev did not stay in an insane asylum very long because his imprisonment brought international protest, plus courageous representations from some of the Soviet Union's own most distinguished scientists. But other Soviet dissenters—more obscure figures without highly placed scientists as friends—remain prisoners in these institutions, often subjected to regimens intended to drive them insane, thus post facto justifying their incarceration.

At the very least, Moscow's flagrant abuse of this branch of medicine calls for protest by psychiatrists in all free countries. Such action was actually initiated recently by British psychiatrists at Sheffield University. To the degree that Soviet psychiatry has been perverted into an instrument of political repression, it has lost all standing in the outside world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

German Problems

Acute problems are arising, as was to be expected, in the negotiations between East and West Germany on implementation of the four-power agreement on West Berlin's communications through East Germany. It all looks wonderfully detente-ish for Russia magnanimously to declare that there will be no more arbitrary interference with traffic or illegal blockades and then to leave to the East and West Germans to work out the details. In fact it is proving difficult to find solutions that do not either leave bonafide travelers as much exposed to interference from East German officials as before, or offend against basic democratic principles. Herr Brandt is learning the hard way that dealings across the Iron Curtain are a one-sided and difficult affair.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Crisis in Bengal

The Bengal crisis has now reached its most dangerous stage. The claims from Delhi of a major border clash are yet another reminder of the ease with which the limited war which has been going on for months across the East Pakistan frontier could escalate any day into an open and full-scale conflict. Fortunately, Mrs. Gandhi is by now powerful enough to resist the hawks if she wishes. She must be constantly reminded by the Western governments to whom she has come for help that the chaotic uncertainties released by a Bengal war would dwarf even the horrors the year has so far seen.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Drug Case

The Delonette-Fournier case is only a small tip of the immense drug iceberg. Attorney Stern appears to know much more about it... Who could inform him so well? One probably does not have to seek very far. Last August, John Cusack doubted the determination of Paris to break the drug mafia... His declaration raised a general outcry. The French police issued a sharp denial... The French position in the matter

scarcely appears to have varied since then, since the government, SIDCE and French diplomats in New York consider Delonette's charges without foundation. Better, yet, John Cusack, the man who brought the scandal to light, will soon leave Europe... He is most certainly the victim of the tension between the United States and France that resulted from his statements. One is entitled to believe that Paris asked for his recall and that Washington accepted the demand with the idea of mollifying the French side... But why does not France, which declares itself the spearhead of the anti-drug struggle, try to shed more light on that case? Who is hiding behind Delonette? Who is hiding behind Col. Fournier who is judged totally innocent by his chiefs?... When will this hide-and-seek game end?

—From Aurore (Paris).

Shakeup in Thailand

There are indications that Thanom Kittikachorn, who inherited a legacy of power from the corrupt hands of Field Marshal Sarit, has done away with the legal instruments of democracy not out of a personal desire for power but because Thailand is on the brink of a process of reorientation that can only be carried out with tightly-held reins. Japanese and other Asian observers suspect that, in reviewing its situation in recent weeks, Bangkok realized that the phase of "isolation at the side of America" must be replaced by a phase of understanding with Peking and Hanoi.

For centuries the Thai's fate has been determined by the agility of their kings and heads of government. Western moral principles have never prevented those leaders from trimming their sails to the wind. At present, with China gaining worldwide prestige and America pulling out of Indochina as a whole, it is no longer opportune for Thailand to be regarded by Peking as an "American vassal" and to maintain on behalf of a withdrawing power a network of military bases which, as is now commonly known, directly or indirectly serve the war in Vietnam.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

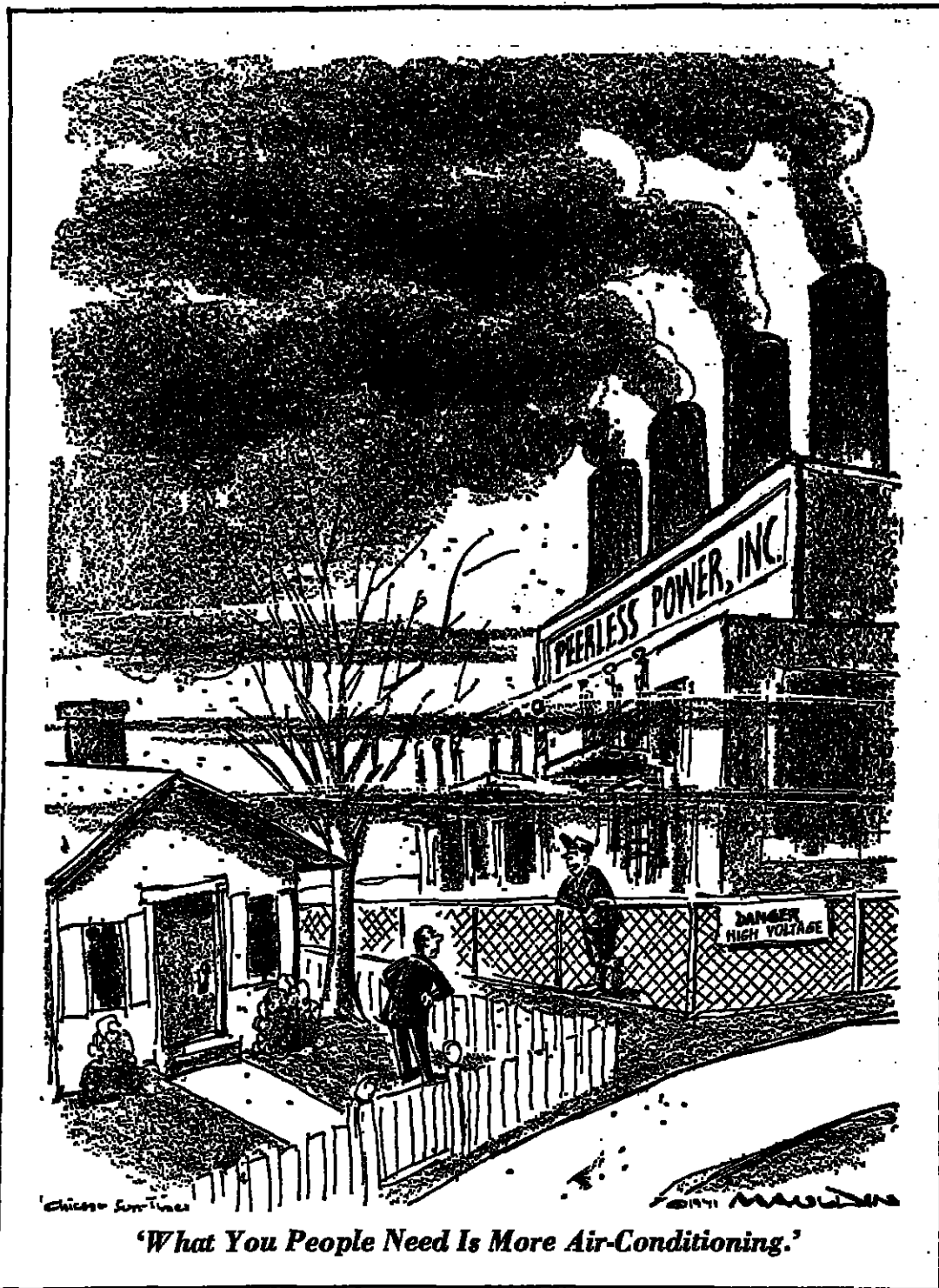
November 20, 1896

PARIS—The new University of Paris, which differs from the old in that all the various faculties which hitherto existed as separate bodies are now grouped together and made one whole and indivisible corporation, was inaugurated yesterday afternoon—not, it may be, with much outward pomp and circumstance, but with solemnity and decorum. President Félix Faure presided.

Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1921

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The greatest American battleship, the West Virginia, was launched here today. The West Virginia is the fourth of ten battleships provided for in the Appropriation Act of 1916. The three already afloat are the Maryland, Colorado, and the Washington, the first named being practically complete. The West Virginia will be 32,500 tons, have a speed of 21 knots and eight 16-inch guns.



The Uses of Adversity

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—Almost everybody seems to be moaning low these days about wages and prices, but one of the good things about the bad economic news is that it brings men in power back to reality. This is one of the uses of adversity: It compels long-delayed thought and action; it strips away slack practices, and enables institutions to face the awkward problems they usually evade in more prosperous days.

George Meany, of the AFL-CIO, knew all along that America couldn't afford his hawkish Vietnam policy, his policies on welfare, social security, and wages, without pricing the nation out of the increasingly competitive world markets, and running his workers out of jobs. He is no fool, but properly tolerates foolishness, and now that the consequences are coming in, he is sticking to the Pay Board, with the outrageous argument that the fat cats are trying to drive him off it. Nevertheless, what properly failed to do, adversity is doing: George is putting up a big smoke screen but is finally retreating into common sense.

Controls Backed

Similarly, the business conservatives have been proclaiming the glories of Adam Smith, the free market place, and the wonders of competition, but now that the Japanese and the Germans have matched the arts of the computer and the scientific revolution with lower wages, the welfare state and the planned economy, they are slowly adjusting, like Meany, to controls. If it didn't hurt so much, it would be funny, for the Republicans are now backing controls, and the old Democratic New

Dealers, who invented them, are arguing for a little more freedom. President Nixon has led this parade back to reality. It is easy to demonstrate that he has no clear political philosophy—which is a troubling thought—but at least he is not a prisoner of his past prejudices. He has made the historic and strategic opening to Peking, though following it with a dance of doubt and clumsy tactical moves to protect his right-wing Republican flank, but still he has made it.

And now, confronted with a potentially disastrous financial and trade problem in the world, he has finally scrapped his ideological approach to the Soviet Union, and has sent off Secretary of Commerce Stans and a 10-man delegation to seek a substantial increase in trade with Moscow.

Like Meany, Nixon knew all along that the ideological approach to trade didn't keep the Soviet government from getting even the most sophisticated computers and scientific equipment from West Germany and Japan. After Willy Brandt made his peace with Moscow, and the Japanese started flying their commercial planes and sending their diplomatic and commercial agents to Moscow, the point was clear.

Even the most intricate American computers and other modern devices were going from Europe and Japan to the Soviet Union—all with the knowledge of the CIA—and years ago. But it was only when the American economy got into serious trouble in the world that it was possible to face the fact.

Nixon reads the returns—economic as well as political. In the third quarter of 1971, the United

States had the largest balance of payments deficit—the difference between what the country takes in and what it spends abroad—in the history of the Republic.

He is a traditional Republican. Every party has its nightmare, and the nightmare of the Republican party is economic trouble—after all, the Republicans were out of power for 28 out of 36 years because the Democrats exploited and ran successfully against "the Hoover depression," and nobody knows this better than Richard Nixon.

No Accident

Accordingly, it is no accident that the President has just approved \$22 million in export licenses to ship American equipment and technology to the Soviet Union's big new truck factory on the Kama River.

Not so long ago, he vetoed a deal to have Henry Ford enter into a similar contract with the Soviet government, but that was when the economic slump at home didn't seem quite so ominous. The objective facts are not really very different. Germany, Japan, and Britain, among others, have been shipping sophisticated modern scientific and industrial equipment to the Soviet Union for years. Washington refused to do so, when it was prosperous, on ideological grounds, but since the recession and the unemployment, with an election coming up, it is taking a different view.

It is looking for business and votes. It is being forced by the bad economic news to do the things which it wanted to do, but could not quite do in good times, but is now forced to do when things are tough.

Rhodesia: The Two Nations

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—In a country full of contradictions, one of the most surprising institutions is the University of Rhodesia. It is an outpost of multiracialism in a world of white supremacy. This year there are 526 white students, 385 Africans and 66 of Asian or mixed ancestry.

But multiracialism does not go far past the fact of mixed numbers at the university. Ask a series of African students how black-white relations are, and the answers all sound the same theme: "The university reflects the country: Relations can never be good here while they are bad outside."

"There is no basis for association."

"After all they are brought up to think of us as inferior. Remember that for most Europeans—I don't like that word, I mean whites—an African is a servant." "It is two nations."

Bitterness

Bitterness is the predominant tone among the African students. They are less reconciled than their elders to the fact of white power in southern Africa, and to the world's inability or disinclination to dislodge that power. They ask why the United States should break sanctions to let in Rhodesian chrome. They talk sadly of stories that the Russians and even the Chinese have secretly

violated the embargo by buying Rhodesian ore and tobacco.

Like some of the onetime African nationalist leaders, they are prepared to try to work any settlement reached by Britain with the white rebel government. But they are cynical about the chances of the whites keeping what promises they make.

"We will accept whatever a settlement gives us," one said, "but if we have to, we shall work outside the constitution. In the end there can never be a real settlement until the Rhodesian whites accept us as equal, not think they can be a small superior class in a sea of blacks."

The bitterness grows even sharper as the talk turns from politics to economics—to the prospect of a job after graduation. It is easy to see why.

The brightest students graduate in economics in a recent class was said to be an African named Seiford Widi. He could not get a job in the civil service, although it hires white high school graduates as statisticians. Nor was there anything in private industry that used his mathematical ability. He is now said to have a job paying \$115 a month.

White high school graduates are taken by the civil service and trained in African customary law so that they can become local administrators. Africans with university degrees in public

administration cannot get those jobs. The only openings in the civil service are for messengers and the like.

There is a big shortage of nurses; the government is trying to lure older white women but will not take on Africans trained in England. There is just one African dentist in the government health service; a young man who has just got his college and dental degrees in the United States was told on his return here that there were no vacancies.

Reserved for Whites

The best jobs are reserved for whites—by law or by professional custom or by union regulation. And so most of the African graduates of the university become teachers or leave for the black-run countries of Africa, most likely nearby Zambia or Botswana.

Africans, including the students, generally believe that their employment difficulties have been severely aggravated by economic sanctions against Rhodesia. That may be true, but some experts doubt that even the ending of sanctions and an investment boom here would open that many opportunities to educated Africans.

It must be said that black African countries, too, have a growing problem of university graduates who cannot find jobs

Letters

U.S. Peace Corps

As the current debate over American aid to foreign countries rages, your readers may be interested in what is happening to the Peace Corps in all of this. While the Peace Corps' funding authority is legislated separately from the foreign aid bill now being debated in Congress, it is obviously a part of the foreign aid program and as such is affected by the current general attitude surrounding the foreign aid concept.

The Peace Corps, now in its eleventh year, has changed and matured greatly since it began. We have far fewer volunteers in the field now (8,500) than we did in the "highwater" days of the mid-60s, but our programs have expanded into skill areas never dreamed of when the agency began. Our work in Liberia, once dominated by schoolteachers, is now diversified into some 40 skills covering teacher training, vocational education, agriculture, home economics, health education, public administration, self-help development, hospital staffing and others.

Keeping the program going requires money, but this year we are in bad trouble. The Peace Corps' budget has never been gigantic, averaging about \$90 million the past few years. This year, the Nixon administration asked for only \$82 million—an all-time low, and Congress has reduced the request below \$80 million so far. The final appropriation could be reduced into the low 70s. This kind of reduction in spending authority from one year to the next is brutal.

The Peace Corps simply will not be able to meet program commitments already made to some 60 developing countries unless more funds are forthcoming. I would guess that we would need \$10-15 million more than Congress is presently likely to approve. If the aim is not to increase government spending, \$15 million pruned from the military budget would do very well and would not be missed. (\$15 million is approximately 1/40 of 1% of the military budget.)

BRIAN R. JOHNSON,
Peace Corps,
Monrovia, Liberia.

Sweden and Vietnam

Re the Nov. 10 edition and the article on Swedish members of parliament accusing Mr. Nixon of refusing the Vietnam peace plan and referring to South Vietnam as a U.S. puppet state: Apparently having satisfactorily completed the task of turning the country into the moral cesspool of Europe and undermining its once prosperous economy, the present regime in Stockholm has decided to devote its talents to morally improving the world, especially the U.S.A. The undemocratic Thien regime in South Vietnam, of course, is not very much to the liking of the majority of Americans. However, when compared to the arrogant, police-state dictatorship of the North (to which the Palme government doesn't seem to object very much) the odor isn't quite so bad.

Vienna.

Homosexuality

In Myra MacPherson's tolerant treatment of "Otto Ulrich: Homosexual" (Oct. 28) her subject asks: "If we can preserve children born without a functioning brain, or born without arms or legs, then why the hell can't we tolerate people who are physically and mentally normal except that they have a sexual interest in the same sex?" In such small compass such intellectual disarray! There is, of course, no moral opprobrium attached to an innocent defective child. A physical handicap cannot properly be equated with the psychopathological condition of sexual perversion.

St. Paul's trenchant commentary to the Romans on "homosexual acts between consenting

adults" of his time shines like a beacon of truth across the centuries:

"For professing themselves to be wise; they became fools. And they changed the glory of the incorruptible God into the likeness of the image of a corruptible man, and of birds, and of four-footed beasts, and of creeping things. Wherefore God gave them up to uncleanness; to dishonor their own bodies among themselves."

"For this cause God delivered them up to shameful affections. For their women have changed the natural use into that which is unnatural. And in like manner, the men also, leaving the natural way of women, have burned in their lusts one towards another, men working with men that which is filthy, and receiving in themselves the recompense which was due to their error. And as they liked not to have God in their knowledge, God delivered them up to a reprobate sense, to do those things which are not convenient..."

"Who, having known the justice of God, did not understand that they who did such things, are worthy of death; and not only that, but they also that consent to them that do them."

JOHN REED,
Heidelberg, W. Germany.

Kennedy and Ulster

We are a small nation. We do not have the worldwide manipulation of news media that the superpowers have. Our newspapers' opinions, for example, never reach the Herald Tribune's "International Opinion" columns. It is for this reason that we in Ireland welcome the recent speeches of Sen. Ted Kennedy. Criticize him if you like, but the plain facts of the matter are that there can be no military solution imposed here by the British Army. The plain facts, again, are that the first violence of the present struggle began in June last year when British sent 8,000 troops into the Lower Falls area of Belfast to ravage homes, loot shops, and terrorize families. They killed four innocent men on that occasion. The war has raged since that date.

The present violence is a continuation of the 800 years of British meddling in the affairs of Ireland. I suppose there has not been a decade in all those centuries when the Irish people have not risen in arms for their freedom. Surely it must be seen that the only possible end to 800 years of trouble in Ireland is for the British to remove themselves and their army of occupation and let us live in peace.

PATRICK KEENAN,
Dublin.

UN Voting Power

The 54 congressmen that want the UN to oust two Soviet republics (EIT Nov. 10) are logically justified but would it really make any difference? Most people I know have regarded the UN from its beginning as a playground for world communism. Consider the ridiculous fact that the little island of Malta has the same voting power as the U.S.A. The Soviet Union would do well to dig deeper into this sort of the Mad Hatter's Pink Tea Party and request that it move on to some other town, like for example Shanghai.

THOMAS F. WELDON,
Paris.

The Litterbugs

With regard to the picture of the "Un-Litterbug" or "Litter Gulper" designed to pick up "bottles, cans, paper and other trash" shown in the Nov. 11 IFT, it appears a pretty sad indicator of what the U.S. citizen is today. Is it really true that he would prefer to litter the country with paper, etc., rather than take the effort to sort out these items in garbage cans or the or carry them in his car to dispose of them at home?

Is the "Litter Gulper" really necessary? Or is it that the people of the United States have no personal pride in the cleanliness of their country? Pollution—this is a part of it—do people really care about it? I wonder.

LOREN R. MARLATT,
Kaiserlautern, W. Germany.

Nguyen Van Bong

It is with great sorrow that I learn about the violent death of Professor Nguyen Van Bong, who was presumably due to take over very soon in Saigon as premier. I was many years his friend, then his colleague when he joined the University of Saigon law faculty and the families we founded stayed quite close to each other after we got married.

Dr. Bong was a brilliant jurist and a most sincere, warm-hearted person. It's a pity that politics, irrespective of its motives, should claim the life of a man like him. Dr. NGUYEN KHAN CHANH, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Economic Pressure on NASA Looms to Peril Apollo Missions

By John Noble Wilford

SENA, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is under pressure from the House of Representatives to cut its next fiscal year budget sharply, which could mean the cancellation of the Apollo 16 and Apollo 17 missions.

Close to the space program is the Office of Management and Budget, which is also under pressure from the House to cut its budget sharply. The request for a cut in the space program is said to be "quite close to a hundred million dollars."

Some officials denied that the Apollo missions were in jeopardy. Dale D. Myers, associate administrator for manned spaceflight, said that "Apollos 16 and 17 look firm," but conceded that there could be "a significant cut" if there is a "significant cut" in the budget.

But other sources said that NASA, at the administration's request, had drawn up alternate plans that include elimination of one or both of the moon-landing missions, as well as the cancellation, cancellation or delay of other projects.

"We have every reason to believe the last two Apollos are in serious jeopardy," said one source. "What is at stake is the Apollo program itself."

When asked to comment, an Apollo scientist said it would be "absurd" to cancel the two flights because the rockets and spacecraft for the missions have already been paid for and the savings, largely from launching and operational expenses, would be "minimal" compared to the prior investment.

Each Apollo mission costs about \$450 million. How much NASA would be able to save by the cancellations was not clear, but it would probably run to a few hundred million dollars. However, a scientist contended that after spending \$34 billion on the project, it would be "a national disaster" to end it before the last two missions, in which, he asserted, "the scientific results will be greater than in all the previous missions put together."

Tests Under Way
The Apollo-16 "hardware" is undergoing its final tests at Cape Kennedy, and the astronauts are completing their training in lunar geology. The launching is scheduled for March 17.

It was not clear why NASA would consider canceling Apollo-16, since that flight's funds are already approved in the current budget. But it might be possible, sources said, to apply much of that money to future projects which otherwise would have to be cancelled.

The current NASA budget includes \$812 million for Apollo, \$535 million for the Skylab program of long-duration manned earth-orbital flights in 1973, \$311.5 million for unmanned planetary exploration, \$182.5 million for space applications (weather, communications and earth-resources survey satellites), \$146 million for unmanned launching vehicles, \$110.2 million for physics and astronomy projects and \$110 million for aeronautics research.

In its alternate proposals, sources said, NASA has made every effort to maintain a balance between manned and unmanned flight programs and between science and engineering spending.

Italian Ports Shut
By Strike for 24 Days
ROME, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Scores of ships were tied up for the second day today in a nationwide strike by 300,000 dock workers demanding the right to negotiate a single national contract.

The 48-hour strike was scheduled to end at 8 a.m. tomorrow, but leaders of the nation's three major labor unions said they might order more walkouts if grievances were not resolved.

The dockworkers currently negotiate contracts on a port-by-port basis. They want a single national contract instead.

Cosmos-456 Launched
MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched its second Cosmos satellite in three days. No. 456 in the 10-year-old series.



LAMB MOWERS—Hornby and Lambie, two pet lambs, save the Maschietti family in Scarborough, Australia, a great deal of time and work by eating all of the grass they can find, which makes them the gentlest and certainly the quietest lawn mowers in the world.

Long SALT Session Is Held, Negotiators 'Hard at Work'

VIENNA, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—American and Soviet delegates to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks met for nearly three hours in a plenary session here today and conference sources said afterward that they had been "hard at work."

The second session of the sixth round of the top-secret SALT negotiations was one of the longest held in Vienna, and all but a few minutes at the end was taken up in formal talks.

Usually, a larger proportion of the twice-weekly meetings is given over to informal discussions. Today's meeting included two set speeches by the heads of the respective delegations followed by general discussion on a mutual question-and-answer basis, conference sources said.

Atmosphere Unchanged
The sources also said there was no change in the atmosphere of the consultations—customarily described as businesslike and constructive, and without the introduction of polemics and extraneous issues.

No reference was made to China's first nuclear test for over a year, which was reported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission yesterday, and the sources said they were not aware of any mention of NATO emissary Manlio Brosio's visit to Moscow.

Ambassador Graham Parsons, the highest-ranking State Department representative on the United States side, was in Brussels on Wednesday for routine consultations with NATO, conference sources confirmed today.

The sources took pains to stress that the timing of Mr. Parsons' trip to Brussels was just a matter of programming and he could have otherwise just as well gone before the sixth round started this week to brief NATO on the position at SALT.

The next plenary meeting—the 95th in the series which began in Helsinki two years ago—is to take place in the Soviet Embassy next Tuesday.

Russians Fete
Rocket Day With
Subdued Rhetoric
MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Soviet Union celebrated Rocket Day today with standard, though subdued, rhetoric about the might of the nation's missile force.

The commander of Soviet rocket troops, Marshal Nikolai Krylov, marked the occasion with an interview in Pravda, the Communist party daily. His remarks were considerably milder than those he published last year.

"The equipment of the armed forces with rocket-nuclear weapons, particularly the establishment of strategic rocket troops, has played a decisive part in radically increasing the defense might of the U.S.S.R.," Marshal Krylov said.

"These troops have become today the basis of the combat power of our army, a reliable means of deterring an aggressor and of preserving peace."

The rhetoric did not single out the United States or any other country as a special threat to the security of the U.S.S.R., or its allies. Last year, Marshal Krylov condemned "the bandit aggression of United States imperialism in Indochina and the brazen actions of the Israeli military against Arab states."

The subdued tone of the nation's military leaders is in keeping with recent Soviet attempts to achieve a measure of détente with the West.

U.S. Rabbi to Hold
Funeral in Russia
NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—An American rabbi will officiate in Moscow at the funeral services of Yehuda Leib Levit, Chief Rabbi of Moscow, who died Wednesday.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, of New York City's Park East Synagogue, said he has been invited to perform the services by Mero Melchiorovich, the president of Moscow's Coral Synagogue.

A spokesman said that Rabbi Schneier and Levit were good friends and that Rabbi Schneier had participated last year in a 75th birthday salute in Moscow to Rabbi Levit.

Castro Sees Alternative to Latin Violence

Says Leftists Have
Political Openings

By Leonard Greenwood

CONCEPCION, Chile, Nov. 19.—The political left has opened up new avenues to power in Latin America in the past decade, Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro told 5,000 students packed into the forum of the University of Concepcion yesterday.

Mr. Castro said there is still the way of armed struggle, which he took in seizing power in Cuba 12 years ago, but new forces have entered the scene and there are "positive changes."

The Cuban leader listed these changes as the emergence of the Frente Amplio (the Broad Front), which unites all left-wing forces in Uruguay and which will contest the elections there Nov. 28, the emergence of the Catholic left and the creation of the left-wing military government of President Juan Velasco Alvarado in Peru.

But Mr. Castro refused to say whether Chile's President Salvador Allende is leading his country to socialism.

When a student from the extreme left Socialist youth group asked him if the Chilean government could bring the country to socialism, Mr. Castro threw up his hands and said: "If I say no, how can I stay here?"

Then he turned away and, looking silently out over the crowd, made it clear that he would say no more.

It was an awkward moment, and other such moments followed.

Pressed Further
The student body at Concepcion is led by an extreme left-wing activist group, the Revolutionary Left Movement (known here as MIR, for the Spanish initials), and a student quickly began another probe on the same subject.

"What errors does he see in the Chilean process?" Mr. Castro returned to the microphones and told the students that he was not the one to judge the Chilean government.

Mr. Castro's dialogue with the students lasted almost four hours and at times he showed impatience.

Under a hot sun, the forum was filled by the time he arrived almost an hour late from a visit to the coal mines at Lota, south of Concepcion. At Lota he was given a warm reception by hundreds of mine workers and their families.

Cuban journalists traveling with Mr. Castro's party said yesterday morning that Mr. Castro's doctor had told him to rest.

But there has been little sign of any easing up of the frantic pace of the tour. Mr. Castro shakes a thousand hands a day. He is slapped on the back, patted, hugged, pushed and pulled by crowds. His bodyguards repeatedly have to rescue him from masses of people who threaten to sweep him away.

Allende Stands Fast
PUERTO MONTE, Chile, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Chile's Marxist President Allende, with Mr. Castro at his side, rejected last night an extremist road to socialism in Chile.

Mr. Castro, suffering from a heavy cold, turned the stage over to the Chilean president, who told the crowd that Chile was following its "own road" to socialism.

Saturday Review's Plans
NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Nicholas H. Charney, 30, chairman of the company that last July bought the Saturday Review, said yesterday he will succeed Norman Cousins, 59, as editor. He announced plans to revise and expand the weekly magazine's format, nearly doubling its budget of \$2.5 million as well as its editorial staff of 30.

All-German Talks Intensify; Progress Is Reportedly Made

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—The all-German talks in implementing the four-power Berlin agreement moved ahead with renewed intensity today, going deep into the night with a report of progress on essential issues.

At the same time, East Germany said it was "no errand boy" of the Western powers in attempts to fill in details of the four-power pact.

West German State Secretary Egon Bahr and East German State Secretary Michael Kohl conferred for the second straight day in East Berlin. A communiqué stated:

"In intensive negotiations . . . progress in a series of essential issues" was made.

[When the meeting ended tonight, Mr. Bahr said: "The way to the summit is clearly visible." Reuters said. He told reporters: "We have got through a large and difficult amount of hard work yesterday and today. Various part-complexes (of an agreement) have been completed and formulated."

The East-West meetings will resume in Bonn next Wednesday and Thursday, the communiqué said. They are designed to improve Berlin access.

Parallel talks on the West Berlin-East Berlin level also took place in East Berlin today, striving to reach agreement on wall passage for West Berliners into East Berlin and East Germany.

West Berlin negotiator Ulrich Mueller flew to Bonn to report to Mayor Klaus Schur, attending a meeting there, indicating he had something to discuss that could not wait. The next East-West Berlin meeting also is next Wednesday.

The East Germans, meanwhile, announced that their Communist party's Central Committee met in East Berlin today, indicating he had something to discuss that could not wait. The next East-West Berlin meeting also is next Wednesday.

Replaced by Honecker
Erich Honecker replaced the aging leader last May as party first secretary and, it is said, Mr. Ulbricht did not move over willingly. Mr. Ulbricht retained his post as State Council chairman, a sort of titular president, and it is one of the posts that may change next week. Mr. Ulbricht last Sunday again was elected to the Volkskammer, or people's chamber.

A Politburo report read to the Central Committee and reported by the news agency ADN said East Germany remained willing to make concessions in its talks with West Germany and West Berlin but on a reciprocal basis. In an unusually sharp tone, the report said that East Germany will not tolerate being cast in the position of "errand boy" or "recipient of orders" of the Western powers.

An agreement signed in September by the United States, Soviet Union and the Soviet Union goes into effect when the two German sides agree on details of points provided for in the four-power pact.

Their discovery follows an international controversy centering on fears that the widely used pesticide could pose a serious pollution threat. It was thought DDT in soil remained toxic for long periods and was virtually impossible to destroy.

But laboratory experiments had shown soil organisms could almost entirely eradicate DDT within a month, given the right conditions, Tass said.

Their action was helped by temperatures of around 30 C. high humidity and the presence of certain organic compounds in the soil. The pesticide ultimately broke down into water and volatile products, some of which appeared to be eaten by the organisms, Tass added.

Luns Goes to Athens
On Tour for NATO
ATHENS, Nov. 19 (UPI)—Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary-general, arrived today on a "get acquainted" tour of alliance capitals. He came here after spending three days in Turkey.

His arrival followed a government statement that since his appointment to NATO, Mr. Luns had been "emancipated from political slavery." As Dutch foreign minister, Mr. Luns was the subject of much criticism in Greek newspapers in 1969, at the time of the Scandinavian-Dutch motion to expel Greece from the Council of Europe. Greece withdrew from the council before a vote was taken.

Since his NATO appointment two months ago, Mr. Luns has said he recognizes Greece's strategic importance in the alliance.

Brandt Party Challenging Tax Policies

Asks Rises to Pay for
Domestic Reforms

BONN, Nov. 19 (AP)—The rank-and-file of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party challenged the leadership on economic policy today as a national party convention went into its second day.

More than 300 delegates, meeting in Bonn's Beethoven Concert Hall, voted for resolutions supporting higher personal and corporation taxes to pay for domestic reforms.

These were promised by Mr. Brandt when his coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats came to power more than two years ago, but have not been fulfilled.

Against the wishes of Mr. Brandt and of Karl Schiller, Economics and Finance Minister, the convention has voted to increase corporation taxes to 56 percent from 51 percent and to raise the ceiling for personal income tax to 60 percent from 59 percent. The ceiling applies to incomes of about \$40,000 or more for single persons.

Decisions Not Binding
The decisions are not binding on the government, but they reflect a feeling among the delegates, chosen by local party organizations, that Mr. Brandt's government has not done enough for the working man.

Mr. Brandt, speaking during the debate, has cautioned that the interests of business must be considered if the present high level of employment is to be maintained.

Mr. Schiller said that some of the convention's demands could put West German industry at a competitive disadvantage abroad and would also strengthen the Christian Democratic opposition's campaign against the Social Democrats. He noted that some businesses have been saying privately they would move abroad if tax increases in West Germany got out of hand.

In an apparent reaction to the convention's mood, Mr. Schiller indicated that there might be a temporary across-the-board reduction in income taxes next year. He has already promised to repay next year the 10 percent (income tax surcharge, imposed in 1970 to slow the overheated economy.

The convention ends tomorrow with a discussion of abortion law reforms against the wishes of the party leadership.

FAO Head to Stay
ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—The governing conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today amended FAO's constitution to give Adedele H. Boerma of the Netherlands a second four-year term as director-general. He will be formally re-elected Monday.

Mr. Sartjakis gained renown as the investigating magistrate who uncovered an assassination plot in the 1963 killing of leftist Deputy Gregory Lambrakis. Mr. Sartjakis was dismissed from his judgeship after the colonels' coup d'état in April 1967, and was arrested last Christmas Eve.

Czechs, W. Germans
Set 5th Talk Round
ROTEBURG-OB-DER-TAUBER, West Germany, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Czechoslovak and West German negotiators today ended their fourth session of talks at this small town west of Nuremberg with agreement to have a fifth.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Paul Frank of West Germany and Jiri Gestez of Czechoslovakia, leading their sides in the quest for a treaty to normalize relations, left the date for the next meeting open.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, 65 Ave. de la République, 10:30 a.m. (English), 11:15 a.m. (Latin). Tel.: 868-37-78.

ST. CHURCH, English-speaking, 10:30 a.m. (English), 11:15 a.m. (Latin). Tel.: 868-37-78.

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ST. ANGELOUS CHURCH, 10:30 a.m. (English), 11:15 a.m. (Latin). Tel.: 868-37-78.

THE RICHAN CHURCH
10:30 a.m. (English), 11:15 a.m. (Latin). Tel.: 868-37-78.

ICAO Ousts Taiwan, Admits Peking China
MONTREAL, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) dropped Taiwan from its membership today and admitted Communist China, a spokesman for the organization said.

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PROTESTANT CHURCH
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ICAO Ousts Taiwan, Admits Peking China
MONTREAL, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) dropped Taiwan from its membership today and admitted Communist China, a spokesman for the organization said.

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ART IN EUROPE

Hartung in Paris, Surrealism in London, Courtyard in Rome

PARIS

Hartung, Galerie de France, 3
Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris
8, to Feb. 12.

Twelve large paintings that bear the distinctive mark of Hans Hartung, his cold yellow and blue, his occasional lightning streak slashed into the pigment, but sometimes with innovations in color and form, a suggestion of perspective here, a warmer brown elsewhere. Hartung's fundamental affinity with action painting the himself says "I like to act on the canvas" is particularly apparent in the well-made short film by Christian Perlet that shows him at work. (It is currently to be seen in France on the same program as a feature film entitled "Où Est Passé Tom?") In addition to the paintings (that were shown this summer at the Magasin Foundation), there are a number of engravings and lithographs to be

seen. The latter include a sequence of 15 that are published in conjunction with a poem on death by the late Jean Proal who was a friend of the artist. The brilliant, cool and controlled eloquence of Hartung's work contrasts with the vehement language of the poet, his passion and revolt.

Victor Hugo's Drawings, Maison de Victor Hugo, 6 Place des Vosges, Paris 4, to Jan. 31.

Aside from being an enormously productive writer and mythical persona of his day, Victor Hugo was also a curiously gifted draftsman. His fantasies of Gothic castles would have pleased King Ludwig of Bavaria with their intricate architecture and the murky aura of mystery sometimes achieved by finished black coffee over the spilling drawing. His caricatures of grotesques are quick, easy and two-dimensional, and one may, if one

wishes, credit Hugo with having invented tachism (e.g. item 87 in the catalogue). The inflated rhetoric one encounters in Hugo's writing sometimes also appears in his drawings, while the freer and more bizarre forms of his graphic imagination have caused him to be hailed as a precursor by the surrealists.

Bibione, Galerie Gerald Baran, 16 Place des Vosges, Paris 4, to Nov. 27.

This little antique shop has a fairly large cellar below that serves as a gallery. The seemingly non-representational paintings of Jacques Bibione, now on display, hold suggestions of barren or chaotic desert landscapes. They achieve a degree of abstraction through simplification of line and a flattening of space.

Weidemann, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Dec. 4.

Norwegian painter Jakob Weidemann has produced a series of paintings that vibrate with coolly Nordic and sensitively transparent colors. Nearly all are titled "Wildflower" and are in fact an impressionistically abstract aura of color surrounding a quasi immaterial focus. In

their discrete intensity they manage to suggest the ultimately immaterial frailty of all life.

Rosofsky, Galerie du Dragon, 19 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to Nov. 27.

In these pastels (and a couple of oils) Rosofsky seems to be using a surrealist idiom, but it is soon apparent that he is beyond surrealism. More often than not he is using the language to give expression to some well defined ideas about immaturity and inner constraints such as they can be felt in our society. There is in fact something of the vehemence of the militant German expressionists in his manner, and while the vision is disquieting, one does not feel that the artist is viewing it from the outside, as though these were other people's problems.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

LONDON

Douglas Portway, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W.3, to Nov. 27.

This is Portway's 23d one-man exhibition since 1959, which is some indication both of his prolific output and of his popularity. His abstraction is studied yet one has the comparatively rare feeling that his ways of thinking and composition are by nature abstract. Portway's sense of color is impeccable; and so is

what one might term his sense of balance. Thus these large and elegant works appeal equally to the "artistic" and to the "scientific" mind.

Britain's Contribution to Surrealism of the 30s and 40s, Hamet Gallery, 8 Cork St., London W.1, to Nov. 27.

At last an English gallery has mounted a full-scale exhibition as an appreciation of the important contribution British painters and sculptors made to the international surrealist movement and of the effect that surrealist theory had on British art from 1936 on. In 1936, 23 British artists contributed to the international surrealist exhibition in London. Most of them and a number of those who later adhered, it only for a time, to surrealist theory, are once more to be seen in this splendid show. Among the internationally famous are S.W. Hayter, Merlyn Evans, Julian Trevelyan, Carl Richards, Roland Penrose, Paul Nash and Henry Moore. But by no means inferior are works by some who are still unjustly less famous: Conroy Maddox, John Lake, John Banting, and John Melville; as well as works by those who have reverted to the more orthodox English romantic path—Burra, Collins, Tunnard and Wadsworth.

Opening Exhibition, The Surrealist Art Centre, 31 Brook St., London W.1.

The European side of surrealism is well represented in what promises to be an exciting permanent center in London for international surrealism. Pride of place in the opening show must be accorded to a Delvaux, "La Ville Endormie," which is of museum quality. A second Delvaux, "Le Songe," was done later, but is of great beauty. There is an excellent Dali recollection of childhood and a superb Magritte. Bellmer, Masson, Tanguy, Ernst,



Delvaux's "Le Songe" at Surrealist Art Centre, London.

Matta, Brauner and Dominguez are also represented in the exhibition, which is in general of museum and great collector quality.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

ROME

Domenico Notardonato, 154 Via Monserrato, Rome, to Nov. 25.

Domenico Notardonato, a painter from southern Italy, has taken a baroque Roman courtyard, and with great naturalness, transformed it into an exhibition. You don't know where the art begins and the background stops. Have the baskets been let down by the neighbors for mail? Does the shovel hang on the wall for its satisfying shape—or has someone left it there? Are the leaning frames part of the carpenter's

shop—or part of the show? On a roped-off square of cobbles, it says plainly: "This space reserved for a work of art they won't let me do."

Something is added to the courtyard but nothing is imposed. It and art live side by side enhancing each other. A vivid red drape mirrored in an obelisk is, "Hello, Magritte." A puddle floats evocation marks. A bird call sprouts from a flower pot seeded with railroad tickets to Sulmona, Orvieto's hometown. There are other things that make doubly significant the stone rolled in a corner and the wash flapping languidly about. True, the many written notes and poems by Ivano Urban to explain the visual puns are awkwardly cerebral. After years of exposure to much banality, carefully assembled in bare corners of chic galleries, this refreshing

attempt is very welcome, spontaneous and poetic, mixes "art things" and reality" so that each a recognized anew and appears as a whole. If nothing at courtyard exhibition the exasperation of young with galleries all over the

Mario Surlone, Margherita Via Giulia, Rome, to Nov. 25. Surlone's neat, chevronic made of cut-into baroque incisions, tips raised or ing so that their shadows make them into "reliefs" paper is sometimes in bright yellow, blue or red. These ingenious, skirt ordinary design, reliefs in a row often ment each other, but ones look tidy, subtle, set.

—EDITH SCHULZ

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94%	58%	58%	58%	1%
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Growth	6.72	6.82	NEA Mut	9.29	9.43	IMR App	10.83	11.84
Utilis	5.56	6.09	Nat Ind	10.29	10.29	Teacher	9.53	9.93
Incem	2.02	2.30	Nat Secur	9.29	9.29	Technici	2.17	2.37

[illegible]

H&C Fd	12.73	12.73	OTC Sec	15.34	11.24	U Fd Can	7.21	7.88
H&C Lev	10.32	10.32	Param M	8.15	8.91			
Heco Gr	7.57	7.57	Paul Rvr	7.33	7.93	Wa'oo Line Fd		

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131	119%	120%	120%
21%	21%	21%	21%

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا امر لا يمر"

BUSINESS

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20-21, 1971

Page 9

Sharp Drop of Dollar Europe Questioned

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—The sharp drop of the dollar today was totally unjustified, European currencies against the dollar were questioned. The dollar was down 10 cents from yesterday's closing at \$43.10 to \$43.00, and the franc was up 10 cents from 166.50 to 166.60.

Dealers polled said they were not sure of the reasons for the drop. Some said it was a reaction to the news that the dollar was down 10 cents from yesterday's closing at \$43.10 to \$43.00, and the franc was up 10 cents from 166.50 to 166.60.

Dealers were almost unanimous in their surprise at the drop of the dollar. They said it was a reaction to the news that the dollar was down 10 cents from yesterday's closing at \$43.10 to \$43.00, and the franc was up 10 cents from 166.50 to 166.60.

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Prices in U.S. Up a Modest .2% in Month

'Virtual Halt' of
Inflation Is Claimed

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Consumer prices rose a modest 0.2 percent in October for the second month in a row, the government reported today.

The administration hailed the figures as a tribute to the effectiveness of the 90-day wage-price freeze, which was in its second full month in October.

Era Solomon, the newest member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said the cost-of-living report "further confirms the fact that the 90-day freeze brought a virtual halt to price and rent increases."

"We can safely assume that the kind of inflation that we were seeing prior to August is something of the past," he said.

President Nixon told the AFL-CIO convention in Miami Beach that the 0.1 percent rise in the consumer price index, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was "the lowest in four years."

"And so it (the freeze) was worth doing," he said. "If you don't think so, go home and ask your wives who go to the grocery stores."

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, the 0.2 percent October rise brought the index to 132.6 percent of the 1967 average. This means that a cross-section of goods and services which cost \$10 four years ago now costs \$13.26. The index was 3.8 percent above a year ago, the smallest 12-month change since February 1968.

Increased prices for new cars, clothing, and household services accounted for the rise, while most food items declined.

In another favorable report on the economy, the Commerce Department reported that durable goods orders rose 0.1 percent in October, reversing a two-month decline. The October total for advance durable goods orders was \$31.06 billion, up from September's upward revised \$31.03 billion.

Orders for durable goods, other than transportation, registered a 0.40 million, or 1.8 percent, increase in October.

Unfilled orders at the end of October stood at \$74.03 billion, down from September's \$74.36 billion, and also were less than the \$76.55 billion a year ago.

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A Glamour Group Bites the Dust

By John Jessop

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Another glamour group bit the dust yesterday as the REITs (short for real estate investment trusts), among the hottest performers this year, took a beating on Wall Street.

Comments by a top official of one of the leading firms in the industry—Continental Mortgage Investors—that his company would record its first-ever quarterly earnings decline in the current period and that the industry faces problems because of the growing number of companies in the field caused a heavy selloff.

The selling reached panic proportions in some cases and left the REIT stock list a shambles. There are about 120 such publicly-owned trusts with the overwhelming percentage making their debut in the past two years. Their chief appeal—for all practical purposes they are essentially real-estate financing companies—is that they are required to pay out at least 90 percent of their net income to shareholders each year. In addition, many have racked up impressive earnings gains.

The question for analysts and investors surveying the wreckage was, "Is this an emotional thing or has Continental spelled out some truths that will put the industry—and the REIT stocks—on an entirely different footing?"

If there was a consensus among analysts it was that the Continental executive said something that needed saying and that much of the selling was greatly overdue.

Having said that, they showed no unanimity on the like short-run impact of the developments. A number of analysts put out wires suggesting switches within the industry; some said they would stick by their previous appraisals. A number were frankly bewildered. Mark Giddeman of Oppenheimer & Co., a highly regarded analyst of the industry, said: "I'm not making any public comment. We have to sit back and look at this thing. It's all a bit too new."

Others of the commission acting in an advisory capacity. He intends to refer some important cases to the full commission, but under the law he is the government officer authorized to make the rulings.

He told the committee that, if the target of an average rise in prices of 2.5 percent is to be met, average manufacturing prices will probably have to rise by less than that. This is because service prices, where advances in labor productivity are often small or nonexistent, have historically risen more than the price of manufactured goods.

The list of companies that have applied for price increases follows: Chrysler, International Harvester, Western Electric, Panhandle Eastern Pipeline, Natural Gas Pipe, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline, Texas Gas Transmission, Youngtown Steel, Texas Eastern, Fleetwood Enterprises, Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, United Press International (R.W. Scripps), Lennox Industries, City of Dallas, Sherwin-Williams, Hart, Shaffner & Marx, John Morrell, Southern California Edison, Southern California Gas, Wisconsin Electric Power, Field Enterprises, National Steel, J.P. Stevens, American Bakeries and Cities Service.

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Big Board Prices Rally After Setting '71 Low

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange set a new 1971 low today and then rallied higher in sluggish trading. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at \$10.67, down 4.68 after being down over six points. The year's low was \$10.55, set on Monday.

Volume declined to 12.42 million shares from 13.01 million yesterday. Brokers continued to cite worries about President Nixon's Phase 2 plan as a major factor in the decline. Some also noted the sharp drop of the dollar in the international monetary markets after the introduction of a bill in Congress calling for an increase in the price of gold.

REITs Decline
Several real estate investment issues continued to decline. Continental Mortgage fell 1 1/2 to 13, North American Mortgage dropped 2 1/2 to 23. Many Mortgage Investors rose 1/2 to 13 3/4, and American Fletcher Mortgage rose 3/8 to 27 3/8.

Airline stocks were among the most active after the International Air Transport Association announced agreement on a new North Atlantic fare structure. Pan American rose 1/2 to 11, Trans World Airlines gained 3/8 to 25 1/8 and EAL rose 7/8 to 30 3/4.

Kennecott Copper cut its quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 50 cents and the shares fell 3 3/4 to 21 1/4. Other coppers were also weak. Anaconda lost 1/8 to 12 1/2 and Phelps Dodge fell 1/8 to 30 1/8.

Caterpillar Active
Caterpillar, most active stock on the Big Board, declined 1 7/8 to 39 1/2. It expects its recent soft profit trend to continue into the next year.

Among the glimmers, Ampex fell 3/4 to 13 7/8. Memorex lost 3/4 to 20 3/8. Control Data fell 1/8 to 35 and Disney declined 2 5/8 to 101 1/8.

Oil stocks were mixed. Standard Oil of Indiana, whose unit had an oil find on the North Sea, gained 1/4 to 64. But Phillips Petroleum fell 1/4 to 27 5/8 and Amerasia Hess gained 1 3/8 to 37 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also declined. The index fell 0.14 to 22.78. TWA warrants were most active, gaining 1/2 to 21 1/8. Asamera Oil fell 7/8 to 12 1/2. Another active issue was Larwin Mortgage, unchanged at 27 1/8.

On the bond market, corporates gained 1/4 to 1/2 point but for the week as a whole prices declined. Municipal bond prices declined for the second consecutive week, closing at their lowest levels since late September.

Fund Sales
In U.S. Pass
Redemptions
NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (IHT).—U.S. mutual funds sold more shares in October than they redeemed, reversing the negative flow of the previous month, the Investment Company Institute reported yesterday.

Sales last month exceeded redemptions by \$178.8 million. Total sales, at \$595.9 million, were the highest for any month since April, 1969. Mutual funds, the traditional arena for the small investor, have suffered net redemptions during several months this year, the first since the records were started, arousing concern on Wall Street that the powerful buying capacity of these institutions could become inspired if the trend continued.

26 Firms Seek Price Increases

Price Chief Says Profit Incentives Exist

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NFT).—The chairman of the Price Commission told Congress yesterday that a business could achieve higher profit margins than allowed by the new price regulations, if it succeeds in cutting costs, providing only that it does not raise prices.

C. Jackson Grayson Jr., commission chairman, made explicit what had been implicit in the regulations—that there is no provision for forcing price reductions even in cases where profit margins are rising, for example because of higher labor productivity.

He told the Joint Economic Committee that this aspect of the rules would give an incentive to business to improve its efficiency.

In cases where companies ask for a price increase, profit margins will not be allowed to rise above a base period, he said.

In another development, the commission published the names of 26 companies that have applied for price increases, all in the category of large companies that must "pre-notify" the commission and obtain permission before an increase can go into effect.

The majority of the companies fell into two categories. The first was steel companies, though not yet U.S. Steel Corp. This industry had announced, just before the freeze, a number of increases that were to take effect later in the year. Now the commission will have to approve them.

The second category was public utilities, mainly gas pipeline companies. These presumably have already won permission from regulatory agencies for price increases but must also get approval from the commission.

Bethlehem Wants 7.8 % Rise
In some cases the commission published the size of the increase requested, where it had sufficient information. For example, the increase requested by Bethlehem Steel was 7.8 percent—the amount announced previously.

Mr. Grayson told the committee that the commission would publish all cases of applications for higher prices and would also publish its rulings in each case. He said the commission would disclose a general idea of its reasoning in each ruling.

It has been disclosed that Mr. Grayson himself is empowered to make decisions on price increase requests, with the other six mem-

ie Dollar—

Nov. 19, '71

	Today	Previous
100	100.00	100.00
50	50.00	50.00
25	25.00	25.00
10	10.00	10.00
5	5.00	5.00
2	2.00	2.00
1	1.00	1.00

Nov. 19, '71

	Today	Previous
100	100.00	100.00
50	50.00	50.00
25	25.00	25.00
10	10.00	10.00
5	5.00	5.00
2	2.00	2.00
1	1.00	1.00

Nov. 19, '71

	Today	Previous
100	100.00	100.00
50	50.00	50.00
25	25.00	25.00
10	10.00	10.00
5	5.00	5.00
2	2.00	2.00
1	1.00	1.00

Nov. 19, '71

	Today	Previous
100	100.00	100.00
50	50.00	50.00
25	25.00	25.00
10	10.00	10.00
5	5.00	5.00
2	2.00	2.00
1	1.00	1.00

Nov. 19, '71

Nov. 19, '71

OECD Parley Opposes View Of Business

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 19 (IHT).—Senior policymakers from the most industrialized non-Communist nations concluded two days of economic discussions here today on the happy note that an economic revival is at hand.

However, they also noted that their views do not jibe with those of businessmen, who are increasingly reluctant to commit their companies' funds for new investments.

Not surprisingly, the policymakers, meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), decided that it is the businessmen who are out of touch with reality.

"In government, we know that in those countries (where businessmen are pessimistic), governments have taken measures which will have an impact (on economic growth) but businessmen don't see signs of the impact yet," OECD secretary-general Emile van Lennep told a press conference.

And that is because businessmen "do not have the better insight of governments."

It was agreed that pessimism abounds because of the uncertainties arising from President Nixon's new economic policy, the floating exchange rates and, outside the United States, unabated inflation, Mr. van Lennep said.

Downturn Is Possible
The policymakers acknowledged that "if this uncertainty persists, the effects on demand (that is, spending by business and individuals for all kinds of goods and services) will become increasingly serious and act as a brake on the recovery."

Therefore, it was generally agreed, Mr. van Lennep continued, that "an adequate agreement on exchange rates and the removal of restrictive trade measures is highly desirable in the not too distant future."

There was no definition of what constituted "not too distant."

It was also agreed, he said, that the impact of the "eventual swing in the U.S. balance of payments (which the next two years) will "not be an unmanageable task" for America's trading partners—at whose expense it will be achieved.

When asked what size payments improvement was envisaged for the United States to justify this view—Washington seeks a \$13 billion swing while international organizations such as the OECD think \$7 billion to \$8 billion will be sufficient—Mr. van Lennep said that no specific figures were discussed at the meeting.

But given the range being projected, he noted, "the adjustment is not an unmanageable task for policy."

Mr. van Lennep ended his prepared remarks by noting that the policymakers from the 23 member states in the economic policy committee would meet again in early February—"earlier, than usual, to strengthen the coordination of policy," given the present uncertainties.

Short-Time at Hoechst
FRANKFURT, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—Farwerke Hoechst will put 1,650 of 8,100 workers at three German fiber plants on short-time work because of slower sales, the chemical giant announced today.

Steel Firms Urge Boycott On Imports

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 (AP-DJ).—Jack J. Carlson, president of Kaiser Steel Corp., said yesterday the steel industry is starting a campaign for government action aimed at reducing the amount of imported steel purchased by local, state and federal governmental units.

Kaiser Steel is 58 percent owned by Kaiser Industries. In a speech to a regional technical meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute, Mr. Carlson said the industry is seeking a requirement that all federal departments buy U.S.-produced steel unless the price is 50 percent higher than comparable imported steel. He said this practice has been followed by the Defense Department since 1962.

In addition, he said the industry is seeking a limitation on government purchases only on products that contain at least 75 percent of components of U.S. origin. He added that enabling legislation is being sought to permit state governments to establish their respective "Buy American" practices.

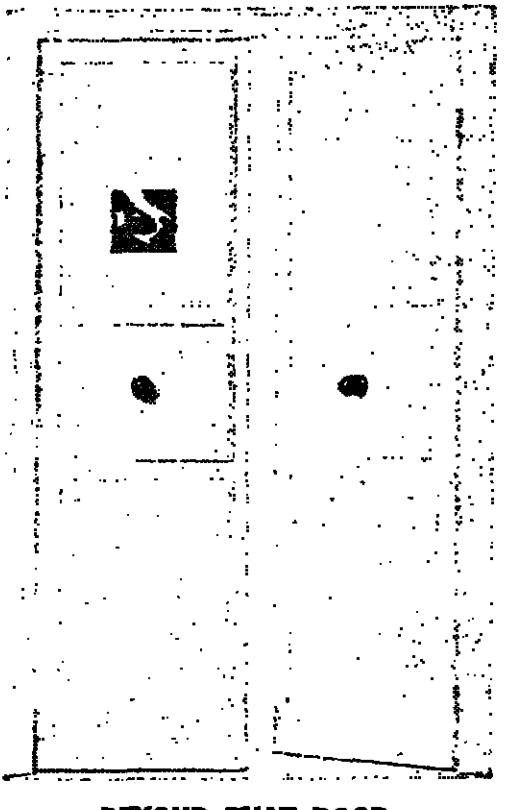
"Why should our tax dollars be used to buy foreign steel... when other steel-producing nations... don't buy American steel for similar projects in their countries?" he asked.

Mr. Carlson said the industry must "emphasize the need for some form of relief for industry's tremendous investment in environmental-control facilities."

Gott Hits Critics
Earlier, U.S. Steel chairman Edwin H. Gott also spoke to the conference and spoke out to critics of business, labeled three Democratic senators (Fred Harris, William Proxmire and Philip Hart), consumer-advocate Ralph Nader and others as a "disloyal opposition" engaged in "selling the American people a fraudulent bill of goods" in their "uninformed" criticism.

Mr. Gott said that "these self-styled saviors of society are more interested in capitalizing on our social, economic and environmental problems than they are in helping to solve them." He said it was time for business executives "to answer the disloyal opposition" by defending the free-enterprise system.

Mr. Gott, referring to the senators' criticisms, commented: "This continuing effort to create suspicion about business profits is one of the most serious diseases that is being done to the American people."



BEYOND THAT DOOR

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Italy's Mezzogiorno.

Beyond that door a constant influx of statistics, data, information monitoring the moment's happenings, charting tomorrow's events... new super highways, airports and harbors the time-shattering roar of developing industry and tourism.

Beyond that door... the complete run-down of incentives, tax relief and financial aid for those who invest in Italy's Mezzogiorno.

The thorniest problems for whatever-sized concern have their precise solution from a wealth of specifically garnered information.

Beyond that door there are men who have detailed information on the shape of massive government investments and the programs delineating priorities into the 80's the forward leap of Italy's Mezzogiorno, men who know how often it rains or shines, the amount of labor available in a given zone, (generally the highest in Europe)...

Write them and you'll get a prompt reply because it is their job to let you know that the future and today are one in Italy's Mezzogiorno where the Common Market's wide open spaces are being transformed into a new frontier of progress.

* IASM

Institute for Assistance in
the Development of Southern Italy
Viale Pilsudski 124 - 00197 ROME, Tel. 805241

* IASM is a non-profit organization to the CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO and provides free advisory services to businessmen willing to establish industrial or tourism ventures in Southern Italy.

**LIVE THIS
OBLEM**

INFLATION

**6%
INCOME
5%
CAPITAL LOSS
1%**

I help you now by
giving your income!
In banks guarantee
% and more on short
contracts. Gov't super-
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Decades of hard
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ou to higher yields.
mail contact
ROSS, PRESIDENT
VES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. B-3
336, MEXICO D.F.
ATROSS TEL. 533-64-15

New York Stock Exchange Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cash		SOYBEAN OIL:	
Dec	12.42	12.42	1
Jan	12.32	12.32	1

	First	High	Low	Last
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145	19%	19%	19%	19%
146	19%	19%	19%	19%
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an. 1	12	22%	22%	22%	22%
1.28s	10	36%	38%	38%	38%
rsF .40	5	21	21	20%	25
ury .40	15	19%	19%	19%	19%
orth wigt		8	6%	6%	6%
labs	25	33%	33%	33%	33%
Foods	55	10%	10%	9%	7%
co .60	1	16%	16%	16%	16%
Ca 1.44	2	43%	43%	43%	43%

5%	15%	15%	15%+	3%	59%	27	Skyline 20	151	46%	47%	46%	47	—%	79%	67%	WarLa
2%	12%	12%	12%		58%	44%	SmithAO 1-40	1	49	49	49	49		36%	26	WarnS

St. 1.80	17	24%	24%	24%	24%
St. 1.80a	1	14	14	14	14
St. 1.36	24	21%	21%	21%	21%
St. Johns	16	25%	25%	25	25
St. 76	1	9%	9%	9%	9
Unit	7	5%	5%	5%	5
St. 1.26	1	8%	8%	8%	8
St. 12	12	10%	10%	10%	10
St. E	18	6%	6%	6%	6
St. 92	4	43	43	43	43
St. Corp	13	3	3	3	3
St. 1.50	22	40	40%	39%	40

23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	42%	29 1/2	Sodwn p1.80	8	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	Walish
17	17 1/4	17	17 1/4	21%	17	SoeastPS 1.28	8	18 1/4	18 1/4	18	18	26%	15%	WescF

	2	23%	29%	29%	41%
pf 4.50	2240	621/2	621/2	621/2	621/2
Pep 1g	24	20	20	19 1/2	20
tr 2.19f	60	29%	29%	29%	29%
nc 1.30	71	31%	31%	31%	31%
wld .80	18	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
c ind	18	18%	18%	18	18
an 1.40	195	36	36%	36%	36
pf4.60	5	72 1/2	72 1/2	70%	71
pf4.90	20	81	82	82	82

22 1/2	22 1/2	23	12 1/4	9 1/2	Spartan	40	3	11	11	11	11	—	1/8	97%	65%	West
28 1/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	49	37	Sperry Hul	1	36	40 1/4	40 1/4	40	40	—	1/8	64	53	West E

po 1.05	211	15%	15%	15%	15
pr 1.20	4	37%	30%	30%	30
ns .80	92	45	45	44	44
pf6.75	4	110%	110%	110%	110
pf2.75	29	50%	50%	50%	50
ry .06g	521	5%	5%	5	5
phf SH		3314%	74%	14%	74
co 1.60	87	85%	86	85%	85
4.00b	310	16%	17%	16%	17
4.00b	9	14%	14%	14%	14

[illegible]

motor ker	149	2072	2072	2072	2072	2072
Corp 1	89	45%	46	45	45	45
Corp 2	16	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Corp 3	14	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Corp 4	16	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Corp 5	17	20	20%	20%	20%	20%
Corp 6	4	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
Corp 7	30	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Corp 8	7	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

45	45	45	- 1/2	14	8	Starch BF	.48	29	10	10 1/2	10	10	50	29 1/2	Winnat
24	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2 + 1/2	49 1/2	39 1/2	SterilDrug	.80	48	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2 + 1/4	26	20 1/2	WisEIF

	2200	112	112	1114	1024
p18.90	2200	102%	102%	102%	102%
pf.75	2200	102%	102%	102%	102%
1.16	10	17%	17%	17%	17%
Ch. 92	15	26%	26%	26%	26%
VW .36	29	8%	8%	8%	8%
Co .44	7	16%	16%	16%	16%
Cp .48	336	15%	15%	15%	15%
th 1.20	119	46%	46%	45%	46%
pf2.20	6	66%	66%	65%	66%
Alrvw	5	8%	8%	8%	8%

48	47%	48	—	1%	53%	28 1/2	St W ptA	1.40	9	28 1/2	28 1/2	28%	28%	—	1%	197	107%	Wristley
47%	47%	47%	—	1%	47%	26 1/2	SubProp	1.12	86	34	34	33%	33%	—	%	17 1/2	10%	Wurllitz

X					
CP .80	489	106	106%	7054	7054
15	235	16%	16%	15	15

Y					
D 1.20	8	16%	16%	16%	16%

21	20%	20%	14	25	17%	Suprnk	20	63	17%	17%	17	17	14
1%	18%	18%	18%	58	35%	Suprnk	pfl.30	1	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1 1/2

	76	77	78	79	80
Corp	64	29%	29%	29%	29%
A	80	1	29%	29%	29%
Norm	64	24	24%	24%	24%
r of 2	1	48	48	48	48
Corp		535%	35%	35%	35%
R 1.40	56	29%	29%	29%	29%
d .28	49	17%	17%	17%	17%

19%	17½	Talley prB	1	42	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½		
18%	16½	Talley EI	85	95	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½		

Z-Sales in full.

noted, rates of dividends in the annual disbursements based on the annual declaration. Special or extra dividends not designated as regular dividends are shown in the following footnotes.

95	95	95	109 1/2	85 1/2	Tennec	pf5.50	8	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	—	1/2
70	67 1/2	67 1/2	39 1/2	27 1/2	Tesoro	Pet	224	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33	—	1/2

is in arrears. n-New time.
omitted, deferred or no stock
meeting. n-Declared or paid.
1-Paid in stock during year.
on a dividend or ex-dividend
x dividend. y-Ex dividend
distribution. x-Ex rights. xw-
nd warrants. wd-When
nd-Next day delivery.

17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4 + 1/4	32 1/4	27 1/4	Textron .90	58	27	27 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4 - 1/4	v/- in bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy
83 1/4	83	83 1/4 - 1/4	40	32	Textr p12.00	242	37	37	35 1/4	35 1/4	

low range does not include the
for stock dividend stamping
has been paid five years ago
are shown for the new stock

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
9 N.L. players.	25 Shaw goes	54 Legendary	81 "— did just
10 Valentine role.	with 110 acres	island.	"— "—
11 See 78 across.	and 141	55 U.S. arrests.	82 Clear.
12 Chatter	and 78 down.	83 Substance.	83 "— "—
13 Stereot.	86 Kind of piece.	84 Gray suit.	81 Needle.
exterminator.	40 French port.	85 Gray meen.	85 Like some where
14 Fatigue.	Radio ab.	81 Extremity.	86 "— "—
15 "— con.	83 Repairs in a	86 Straw matter.	41 Civil's nature.
16 See 33 down.	way.	89 Film producer.	88 Stage "— "—
17 "— off.	47 Spore sus.	91 Extremity.	97 U.S. culture.
18 "—	48 "—	91 Ehrenborg.	98 "— "—
19 "—	British.	97 Greek letters.	99 "— "—
20 "—	40 Novel.	96 Laxy	100 "— "—
21 "— chance.	53 Italian	97 "— officials.	101 "— "—
22 Clear sky.	astronomer.	98 Casting.	102 "— "—
21 Out of	82 Lathyrus.	99 Lancelot's	103 "— "—
20 Medif.			104 "— "—

Art Buchwald No Place to Dump

WASHINGTON.—The new bitterness towards the United States being voiced around the world has to do with economics. This country, by putting on a 10 percent surcharge, has alienated every nation except Albania, which as far as we know, is the only country that refuses to trade with us for ideological reasons.



Buchwald

While the United States has much to answer for, the rest of the world is not blameless for the sad state of economic affairs. Professor Eberhard Goldstandard, who wrote the definitive book on the world's economy entitled "Evil, The Root of All Money," told me:

"The problem is that the United States has been the major consumer of the rest of the world's products. Every country's economy is geared to what they can sell to America. But there is just so much stuff Americans can consume. Our citizens can absorb only so many cars, clothes, cuckoo clocks, tablecloths, stuffed animals, tape recorders, sweaters, music boxes, salt and pepper shakers, and back scratchers.

"We have reached what could be described as a consumer watershed, and unless other countries find new markets for their products, we're all going to go down the drain."

Germaine Greer Asked to Adapt 'Lysistrata'

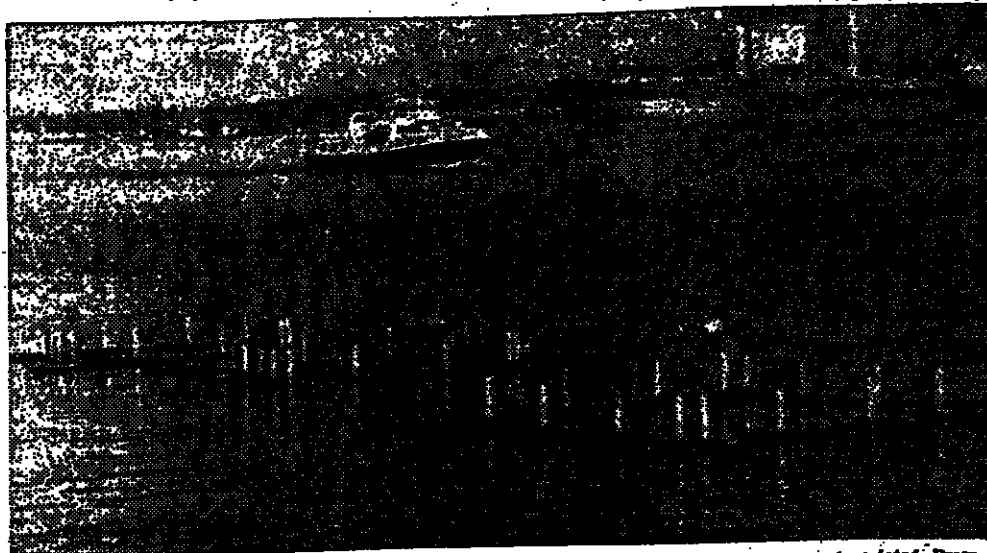
LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Women's liberationist Germaine Greer is to adapt Aristophanes' "Lysistrata" for a production by the National Theatre Company next year.

A spokesman for the government-backed company said that the production would be put on next summer but could not give a specific date.

Author of "The Female Eunuch," Miss Greer has not written for the theater before. She holds a doctorate in English literature.

Heating Up The Baltic

Scientists at Kiel University in West Germany are trying to breed bigger sea salmon faster in these offshore cages in the Baltic Sea. Working on the premise that fish grow faster in warm water, the scientists placed the cages in front of a power plant outlet that pumps warm water into the Kiel Firth.



Associated Press

Soviet Tourists in Cuba—Few 'Ugly Russians'

By Dusko Doder

HAVANA (WP).—A group of Soviet tourists sat along Santa Maria del Mar beach near here catching the breeze of the Caribbean.

"I practically flew around the world to come here," said Marina Belyakova, 27, a resident of the northernmost Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok. "Just imagine, it's freezing cold in Vladivostok now."

A salesgirl in a state department shop, she was part of a group of Soviet tourists who arrived here for a two-week vacation in the Western Hemisphere.

At least twice weekly, plane loads of Soviet visitors arrive and are housed in the once luxurious hotels that catered to wealthy Americans in the 1950s.

The political and economic ties created as a result of Cuba's growing dependence on the Soviet Union have all but wiped out tourism as a source of income.

Second Main Source

A decade ago, American tourist business was Cuba's second principal source of foreign currency. Although current figures are not available, it is evident that the tourist industry has been reduced so drastically that it no longer plays any role in the economy.

Cubans are not overjoyed that they accept Russian rubles. Therefore,

there are rations imposed on Soviet-bloc visitors who, for instance, are entitled to buy one Cuban cigar a day. An American visitor can buy up a shop's entire stock with dollars if he has enough of them.

Mig Belyakova and a friend, Valentina Moroz, noted jokingly that although they came from a socialist country they were not able to use their money in a special hard-currency shop, while visitors from capitalist countries could make unlimited purchases.

"Yes," said an elderly Cuban salesgirl in Russian, "but they (the Americans) have dollars and we need dollars."

Although they are poor, Soviet tourists seem to be well-liked in Cuban hotels because they hardly ever complain. Some 60 of them in a restaurant normally make less noise than four North Americans.

On rainy nights, the Soviet tourists gather in hotel lobbies to watch Soviet movies on Cuban television. Sometimes they visit bars where, after a few drinks, they start singing folk songs. Cuban hands seem to be familiar with these tunes and they quickly take them up, injecting Latin rhythms.

All Soviet visitors apparently have been instructed to avoid statements and actions that could arouse hostile feelings

among Cubans. One seldom comes across an "Ugly Russian" here.

If there is friction, it usually is created by members of the permanent Soviet colony here. The principal source of Cuban dissatisfaction centers on privileges that the Soviets enjoy, but such annoyances are to be expected in a country experiencing widespread shortages and severe rationing.

No Postcard

Services associated with tourism have disappeared. It was even impossible to find a postcard except in the special hard-currency shops. Thousands of small shops have been converted into apartments and this city, which once burst at the seams with tourists, now appears lifeless and dull.

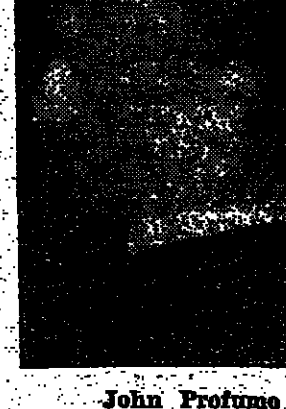
Despite food rationing, foreigners eat well here. A hotel resident is immediately given an identification card which must be presented each time he needs the services of waiters, bellboys and other hotel personnel. But a foreigner cannot enter any other hotel, and if he is to invite someone for dinner at his hotel a special pass is required.

At the same time, however, there are no beggars in Havana streets and one doesn't see young people aimlessly loitering around major hotels. This is a big change from the days before the Cuban revolution.

Cuban officials profess that they do not need U.S. tourist business. Said one senior official: "Havana will never become an American brothel again."

Queen's Handshake For Affairs Profumo

Queen Elizabeth smiled, held out her hand and said how nice it was to see him, John Profumo, her former war minister, bowed. And with that, after a long time, came the end of Profumo's exile in the social wilderness. The 1963 "Profumo Affair," Britain's scandal of the century, was laid to rest, UPI reported. It happened Thursday night in the heart of London's shabby East End. The queen went there to open Attlee House, a residence for youngsters from broken homes, named after former Prime Minister Clement Attlee. It is adjacent to the old Whitehall Palace. Profumo has been working for the past seven years as a volunteer social worker helping the underprivileged, drug addicts and alcoholics. Much of the £200,000 for the new building was raised by Profumo's efforts. Not only was the queen there, but many members of her government, including Prime Minister Edward Heath. So was Lady Spencer, Churchill's daughter-in-law. They practically lined up, said witnesses, to shake the hand of a man who was once a political disaster and a self-chosen social exile.



John Profumo

An attempt by Rudy Vallee, 70, to commemorate himself by having his street named after him ended in a neighborhood row and ended in a vote through city council that Vallee's name be removed from the street. The Hollywood Hills street where he lives, he renamed Rue de Vallee. Dr. only one of the same gynocological living on the same street, turned up to oppose it. Two councilmen voted against it and the move failed. Mr. Vallee appeared before Judge Wilbur Dettmar charged with disturbing the peace in an argument with Dr. Phillip and was given a suspended fine of \$75. Mr. Vallee resigned from the council's traffic commission after the council rejected his suggestion. The heated council debate, Dr. Phillip referred to Vallee as an egomaniacal flamboyant showman and said he wondered how the council could consider such a matter when there were more important issues like smog. Vallee referred to his opponents as a bunch of disgruntled punks.

Divers of this Lake Zurich police force armed themselves with clubs and knives today to investigate reports that a crocodile or alligator had been a by a fisherman in the lake. A zoo authorities had told it alligators were capable of living in the lake, they approved the spot with extreme caution and found a large plastic crocodile, presumably left by a swimmer.

In recent years, the price paid for paperback rights to a novel was \$40,000. Now, the record has been broken by John Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga," which was published in hardcover by Doubleday. Mr. Galsworthy signed a contract with Doubleday for paperback rights that guarantees him \$40,000. The novel, set in the 19th century, revolves around a family that owned a large estate in the southwest of England. The novel was written by John Galsworthy, a member of the English aristocracy.

Genevieve de Vendy, 31, to the confessional in Ann Arbor, with an eye for a diversion for her part. Serge Berdier, 27, who, he said, lifted his objects while she was busy, finally one called the police before he fled to his home.

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